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AGRICULTURE

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HOT, DRY WEATHER GENERALLY GOOD FOR LATVIAN CROPS IN EARLY SUMMER

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by L. Borisovskaya, agrometeorologist: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Summer has come early this year. The last 10 days of May were very hot. For 5-6 days the maximum air temperatures were 25-29 degrees. The average for the 10-day period was 15-17 degrees, 5-5.5 degrees above normal. Precipitation came chiefly as heavy rain during thunderstorms; in most rayons the total precipitation was 1- 0 millimeters, which is less than half of normal. The air was dry, with relative humidity no higher than 60-70 percent, dropping to critical values (30 percent) in the daytime hours.

Under these conditions vegetation developed at an accelerated rate and made up the lag in onset of phases observed in the first half of May. Orchards continued to bloom in good conditions. The apple trees came out on time, even a little early. A survey of apple trees made by weather stations showed that 45 percent of the trees overwintered well. Slight frost damage hit 20 percent of the trees, moderate struck 23 percent, and 12 percent of the apple trees suffered severe frost damage.

The winter crops have done well. Winter rye began forming heads several days earlier than usual in a number of rayons. Its height was 60-80 centimeters. Early April barley fields have begun stem growth and fields planted in the first 10 days of May have begun bushing out. The third leaf has appeared on barley planted after 15 May. Available water for grain crops is adequate in most of the rayons, but in some places (Gulbene and Bauska) it is less than optimal. Early potato shoots have appeared.

Early clover has formed flower clusters 10-15 days earlier than usual (Dobele and Dagda). This indicates that the optimal time for the first mowing is here. The clover was 20-40 centimeters high at the end of May, where last year it was 15-35. Meadow grasses were 15-35 centimeters. In most rayons the grasses have begun to feel the scarcity of moisture. The supply of productive moisture in the plowing horizon of the soil in the Stende and Gulbene regions is close to critical. Watering is required in numerous places to get a good hay crop.

The weather in Latvia in the next few days will be determined by an anticyclone. It will continue to be dry, but the temperature will go down slightly.

BODYUL, ZAYCHENKO ADDRESS THIRD MOLDAVIAN KOLKHOZ CONGRESS

Zaychenko Speech

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 May 79 pp 1-2

...
[Text] The kolkhoz peasantry is working selflessly on the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressed in his election speech and during his visit to Moldavia. The kolkhoz members have greeted the Third Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Members Congress with sound labor deeds: despite the caprices of the weather, spring field work has been completed, as has the repair of harvesting equipment, in the main, and deep-plowed and perennial crops are being tended along a broad front. The rural workers are giving all their efforts, energy and experience to the struggle to fulfill the plans and taut pledges of the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The party's policy of the concentration and specialization of agricultural production by means of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration, which is being successfully implemented in the republic, affords inexhaustible opportunities for the development of the kolkhoz system on a qualitatively new basis. These processes have become particularly intensive in the period which has elapsed since the Second Kolkhoz Members Congress, which, abiding by the will of Moldavia's kolkhoz peasantry, entrusted to the Kolkhoz Council which is elected organizing, supply, procurement, financial and planning functions and also the responsibility for the results of economic activity and an increase in production efficiency.

Some 1,500 delegates, elected at rayon kolkhoz member conferences, gathered for their third congress on 22 May. Before the conference began, they laid flowers at the Vladimir Il'ich Lenin memorial.

The congress, which is being held in the "Oktombriye" Palace, was opened by N. M. Zaychenko, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council.

A congress presidium was elected. Applause from those present greeted the following: Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidates I. I. Bodyul, P. V. Veronin, S. I. Grossu, G. I. Yermey, K. F. Il'yashenko, Ye. P. Kalenik, I. P. Kalin, N. V. Merenishchev, P. P. Petrick, B. N. Savochko and G. G. Dygay, republic Council of Ministers deputy chairmen I. G. Dobynde, G. A. Stepanov and I. G. Ustiyan, A. P. Chubarov, deputy chairman of the union Kolkhoz Council and deputy minister of agriculture of the USSR, S. M. Makarov, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Kolkhoz Administration and executive secretary of the union Kolkhoz Council, veterans of the kolkhoz movement and illustrious farmers and stockbreeders of the republic.

With enormous enthusiasm the delegates elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, honorary presidium.

Following the election of the congress's credentials and drafting commissions and the secretariat, the following agenda was approved:

1. Report of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council and the tasks of the kolkhozes and interfarm associations and enterprises in the further development of agricultural production and an increase in its efficiency and in an improvement in the forms and methods of work in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
2. Report of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council Auditing Commission.
3. Ratification of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council Auditing Commission Regulations.
4. Election of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council.
5. Election of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council Auditing Commission.

N. M. Zaychenko, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council, delivered the report on the first item on the agenda.

The high evaluation of the kolkhoz peasantry's successes made in the greetings of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, he said, is evidence that the republic party organization and government are devoting the most unremitting attention to questions of further strengthening the kolkhoz system and improving the organizational forms and management of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration and its transition to an industrial footing.

Three years of persistent, selfless struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 20th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums are behind us, he said. It was a time of major accomplishments in all spheres of Soviet people's constructive activity.

Thanks to the state's enormous assistance in the organizational-economic strengthening of the kolkhozes and their provision with material-technical assets, they have become large-scale farms with a definite level of production specialization and concentration, taken a qualitatively new direction in the development of the production forces and become a decisive element of agricultural production. Occupying 70 percent of the agricultural land, Mol-davia's kolkhozes and interfarm associations and enterprises now produce 78 percent of the grain, 100 percent of sugar beet, 87 percent of tobacco, 77 percent of meat and 75 percent of the milk.

The second congress of the republic's kolkhoz members endowed the kolkhoz councils with all rights with respect to production management. This was the logical consequence of the great deal of work performed by the republic party organization, the soviet and economic organs and the kolkhozes themselves on the further intensification of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration as an important factor in an improvement in the economic relations in the countryside which had evolved as a result of the party's modern agrarian policy.

Interfarm cooperation is a fundamentally new direction in implementation of Lenin's cooperative plan at the current stage. It reveals inexhaustible potential for the development of the kolkhoz system and all agriculture on a qualitatively new organizational and technological basis. The creation of joint integrated production facilities breaks through the confines of the exclusive nature of the economy of individual farms and summons into being major reserves and possibilities of the development of the production forces. The new organizational forms of agricultural production are exerting a beneficial influence on the development of the kolkhozes themselves.

The pooled means of production remain the property of the kolkhozes. They are only handed over to the interfarm associations under flexible management for the organization and implementation of the production process on the basis of industrial techniques. But while retaining their legal and economic independence, the kolkhozes, as the public form of socialist farming, acquire the possibility of engaging in narrowly specialized production in the leading branches, whose size enables us to apply rational production organization with the introduction of industrial techniques, increase their efficiency and also devote more attention to questions of the social-cultural development of the countryside.

The problem of interfarm cooperation have been solved by the kolkhoz councils entirely in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Development of the Specialization and Concentration of Agricultural Production on the Basis of Interfarm Cooperation and Agrarian-Industrial Integration."

The program of the practical implementation of the said processes formulated by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee 11th Plenum has been implemented in planned fashion. The work performed in the republic was evaluated highly at the 25th CPSU Congress and in other party and government documents.

Currently 310 interfarm formations of the agrarian and industrial type are functioning successfully in the republic's kolkhoz-cooperative sector together with 422 kolkhozes. Implementing the party's agrarian policy, the kolkhoz councils see it as their primary duty to considerably strengthen agriculture's material-technical base and achieve on this basis a growth in production and its increased efficiency. In the period 1973-1978 some R2.2 billion of state and kolkhoz capital or 1.4 times more than in the previous 6 years were spent on the development of agriculture.

The machinery and tractor pool was almost completely replaced in this period. Power capacities increased by a factor of 1.7, supplies of mineral fertilizer by a factor of 1.6 and the area of irrigable land by a factor of 1.5. The gross agricultural product increased by a factor of 1.3 and the gross revenue of the kolkhozes increased 25 percent on average in the period under review compared with the previous 6-year period.

The material-technical base of the interfarm formations developed rapidly. The proportion of their fixed capital of the total value for the sector rose from 5.3 percent in the previous 6-year period to 29.5 percent in the period under review. The interfarm stockbreeding enterprises currently account for 66 percent of the beef, 78 percent of the pork and 79 percent of the eggs produced in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector.

In conjunction with the trade union organizations the kolkhoz councils paid great attention to the growth of the well-being and culture and an improvement in the everyday life of the republic's rural population. The capital investments of the kolkhozes and interfarm associations and enterprises of the republic in everyday and social-cultural facilities, chiefly in the social sphere, in these years amounted to R214.3, which was 16 percent more than this indicator for the previous 6-year period.

The rapid development of interfarm cooperation has contributed to the fact that a new category of workers has emerged and evolved from the kolkhoz member milieu who in the nature of their work, which is distinguished by a high degree of provision with equipment, and also in their awareness, skills and culture are on a par with the working class. These workers constitute more than 40 percent of the skilled workers of the mass trades. New trades corresponding to the modern level of large-scale socialist agricultural production have appeared--tractor driver-machine operator with broad qualifications, operator in raising and fattening cattle, pigs and poultry, operator in preparing and applying fodder and others. The proportion of machine operators in the total number of workers has doubled compared with 1965. Over 10,000 specialists with diplomas are working in agriculture--two-three times more than in 1972.

The concentration of engineering facilities--the creation of interfarm associations for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production--has become a central element of interfarm cooperation, Comrade Zuychenko continued. The results of the associations' activity in 31 rayons convincingly confirm that precisely this organization of the use of machinery and the corresponding methods of managing the equipment are the sole correct ones. The associations have been entrusted with the basic responsibility for insuring the comprehensive mechanization of production processes, the development and assimilation of industrial techniques of agricultural crop cultivation and progressive methods of the organization of labor in farming, the training and an increase in the qualifications of machine operators and, ultimately, for an increase in production and the strengthening of the economy of the kolkhozes. They perform 93 percent of mechanized operations.

Concentration of the machinery pool in the associations and the centralization of management, engineering maintenance and material-technical supply have made it possible to reduce the time spent on field operations thanks to the extensive maneuvering of agricultural equipment within a rayon. With the increased level of mechanization of operations labor productivity in the cultivation of grain and leguminous crops increased 37 percent, sugar beet 16 percent, tobacco 27 percent, vegetables 19 percent and grapes 28 percent. The work of the comprehensive mechanized detachments, which are supplied with uniform equipment and which are specialized for different branches of production, are promoting the introduction in agricultural production of industrial techniques combining continuity, contiguity, efficiency and the comprehensive mechanization of all processes.

However, together with the indisputable advantage of the new organizational forms of equipment use we have to mention unsolved questions connected with the development and organizational-economic strengthening of the mechanization associations. As practice shows, it is essential for their more efficient operation to organize mutual relations with the farms which would make the machine operators' financial concern fully dependent on the final results of production. Questions of optimization of the size of the associations and their structural subdivisions and management also require further elaboration.

The material-technical base for the repair, servicing and storage of the equipment is being created extremely slowly, and this is exerting a negative influence on the efficiency of its use and the retention of machine-operator personnel. The centralized supply of spares and repair materials and the servicing of the machinery by centralized industrial transportation have not been organized.

Land improvement is a principal factor of an intensification of agricultural production. At a time when agriculture is being switched to an industrial footing, it is becoming a key element in a further increase in the yield of agricultural crops. The irrigable area in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector has grown to 134,000 hectares or 8 percent of agricultural land, but it

annually provides 20 percent of the gross plant-growing product. Some 46.8 quintals of winter wheat, 277 quintals of tomatoes and 378 quintals of perennial grasses for soiling food were obtained per hectare on irrigated land in 1978.

The kolkhozes are also performing a great deal of work on the small-scale irrigation of the land, the draining of overmoist soils and the construction of ponds, water-storage basins and anti-erosion hydraulic structures. In 4 years they made 7,300 hectares of overmoist land part of the agricultural turnover and constructed 185 ponds. The area of small-scale irrigation had increased by a factor of 4.5 and constituted 70,000 hectares on average in 1977-1978 compared with 1972.

The interfarm agrochemical centers are a most important element of the associations for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production. Consisting of the essential material-technical base, agrochemical personnel and machine operators, they have enabled the kolkhozes to more effectively introduce in production and carry out a complex of measures to obtain harvests in accordance with a program drawn up in advance which takes into consideration soil and climatic conditions and crop biology. The introduction in the agrochemical centers' practice of progressive techniques of the application of mineral and organic fertilizers has made it possible for the farms to halve expenditure per ton of their application compared with the decentralized system of agrochemical servicing.

However, in certain rayons the agrochemical centers have not yet become a mobilizing source in the organization of the use of local fertilizer. Its provision per hectare of plowland in Kagul'skiy, Suvorovskiy and Kantemirskiy rayons continues to remain extremely low from year to year and amounts to only 2-3 tons. This is having a negative effect on the degree of cultivation of the soils and their physical and biological characteristics.

The production and economic-financial activity of the agrochemical centers should be made dependent on the results of production on the kolkhozes which they service. It is necessary to develop a system of stimulating the efficiency of agrochemical servicing and introduce in practice modern production charts of the preparation, transportation and application of chemicalization agents and on this basis strive for their maximum rate of return with minimum expenditure.

The speaker then dwelt on the problem of cultivating grain crops. He observed, in particular, that as a result of purposeful work to enhance the standard of farming and introduce the achievements of science and progressive practice without additional extension of the grain area grain production in 1978 had increased 34 percent compared with 1972, while its gross harvest in the last 6 years was 2 million tons more than in the previous 6-year period. For the kolkhoz sector as a whole the yield of cereals increased from 34.6 quintals per hectare in 1972 to 38.7 quintals in 1978.

The introduction of new strains, improvement of the system of soil preparation, the application of higher doses of fertilizer and proper care of the sown areas have enabled the republic's farmers to achieve a steady growth in the wheat yield. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan it constituted 20.1 quintals, in the Ninth 33.5 quintals, in 3 years of the 10th 37.3 quintals and in 1978 40.5 quintals.

Agriculture's increased provision with equipment and new organizational forms of the operation of the machinery and tractor pool have considerably changed the production techniques of the principal grain fodder crop--corn. Its yield increased by a factor of 1.5 in the 3 years and amounted to 42.1 quintals per hectare in 1978.

For the purpose of a further increase in the yield and gross harvests of corn grain it is essential to introduce more extensively a unified industrial technique of its cultivation with precisely developed fertilizer, herbicide, toxic chemical and machinery systems. Under the conditions of the large-scale specialization and concentration of agricultural production it has taken only 2 years for this technique to have become prevalent over considerable areas from its trial on 800 hectares in the mechanized detachment led by S. M. Parmakli.

Last year the kolkhozes of Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon gathered 61.8 quintals of grain from each hectare cultivated in accordance with the new technique. In just 1 year here its production amounted to 88,600 tons, that is, as much as was obtained in the 2 previous years. Labor input per quintal of product was almost halved compared with the previous year, while production costs fell 37 percent. This year the farms of the Kolkhoz Council system are cultivating corn in accordance with the new technique on 95,000 hectares. This is a big test of the republic grain growers' maturity and expertise.

Despite certain achievements in the development of grain farming, the rate of growth of cereals production still does not insure fulfillment of the gross harvest plans and also the fodder requirements of public livestock raising and the kolkhoz members' subsidiary farms. In 3 years of the current five-year plan almost one-third of the farms gathered a harvest of less than 30 quintals of grain per hectare. At the same time 44 percent of the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz associations obtained 35-40 and more quintals. Particularly big fluctuations in the yield of cereals can be observed on the farms of the Dondyushanskiy and Vulkaneshtskiy rayon kolkhoz councils.

Losses of the cultivated harvest of grain crops are great. Despite a cereals yield of 40 and more quintals, the productivity of the "Kolos," "Niva" and other combines is falling sharply, the quality of the threshing and separation of the grain is deteriorating, and the losses are amounting to 5-6 quintals per hectare. The rural machine operators have particularly big complaints about the grain-harvesting combines, which, with a yield of over 50 quintals, are permitting grain losses of up to 7-10 quintals per hectare.

It is also necessary to solve the questions of the manufacture and provision of agriculture with specialized above-norm means of transport, the expansion of grain drying and the manufacture of lightweight rapidly assembled covered threshing floors from modern materials. An important reserve of an increase in grain production is the cultivation of new high-yield strains and hybrids.

Then Comrade Zaychenko described in detail the state of affairs in the sphere of the production of industrial crops. He observed, in particular, that the republic has many farms which are obtaining big harvests of sugar beet, but last year 14 percent of them gathered less than 200 quintals thereof per hectare. As a result the plans for the production and purchase of the roots were not fulfilled.

Serious shortcomings in sunflower production are giving rise to concern. Because of a lack of strains and hybrids resistant to disease and broomrape and violation of cultivation techniques there was a drop in the production and purchases of oil seeds in the periods under review, and the efficiency of the cultivation of this crop fell. It is the task of agricultural science to replace the zoned strains in the next 2 years, and of the producers to introduce industrial techniques of sunflower cultivation.

Much has also still to be done in the republic to raise the efficiency of tobacco growing. A further growth in leaf production should be secured mainly through an increase in the yield of this crop on the basis of comprehensive mechanization in combination with other achievements of scientific-technical progress and also the further specialization of the farms in tobacco production.

Horticulture and viticulture are the pride of the Moldavian people. There have been enormous transformations in these leading branches in recent years. The large industrial plantations on the kolkhozes of Slobodzeyskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, Dubossarskiy, Brichanskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Rybnitskiy, Suvorovskiy and other rayons have been created anew.

The intensive-type orchards are of high potential. Thus in the last 3 years the yield on the interkolkhoz "Pamyat' Il'ichu" Orchard, which had only just begun to bear fruit, amounted to 130 quintals per hectare or was double the sector's average. Profit per hectare amounted to R3,600, which is four times higher than the kolkhoz indicators. Occupying 2.7 percent of the republic's fruit-bearing plantations, in 1978, which was unfavorable for horticulture, this orchard provided a most 9 percent of the gross product and 22 percent of the net profit of the horticulture of the kolkhoz-cooperative sector. Intensive plantations have now been laid down on 24,000 hectares in the interkolkhoz associations. However, the target for the development of industrial horticulture is not being met.

The republic's viticulture is also being recreated on a new organizational-technical basis. In the period under review the green vine was planted on

55,000 hectares on the kolkhozes. This made it possible to rejuvenate more than one-half of kolkhoz vineyards and improve their qualitative composition. More than 90 percent of the plantations are trained on espaliers, and 65,000 hectares are being cultivated in accordance with modern stem techniques.

A considerable lagging behind the rate outlined for the five-year plan has been allowed to occur in the development of the branch together with certain positive results. Work on liquidating plantation sparseness, installing espaliers and the timely training of the shrubs and on the application of herbicides and fertilizer in the vineyards has been poorly organized on a number of farms. New machinery and "small-scale" means of mechanization, particularly in the harvesting, which accounts for up to 40 percent of total expenditure in production of the product, are being introduced inadequately. All this is having a negative effect on the efficiency of viticulture and is leading to annual shortfalls of a considerable quantity of the gross product and net revenue.

The "Kolkhozvinsadproyekt" Planning and Technological Institute has an important place in deciding questions of the correct choice of the best zones and microrregions of the republic and the location of new orchards and vineyards of the appropriate species-strain composition. However, mistakes are being permitted in its work in locating vineyards and orchards, and insufficient account is being taken of the ecological conditions of the land tracts and the biological peculiarities of the grape varieties located in low-lying areas.

The kolkhoz councils have paid great attention to the development of vegetable growing. Thanks to intensification, gross production and state purchases of truck-garden products increased by a factor of 1.8 on the kolkhozes in the period under review compared with the previous 6-year period. The interkolkhoz specialized vegetable crop rotations created in Grigoriopol'skiy, Slobodzeyskiy and Kaushanskiy rayons are providing big harvests with low monetary-material and labor input. At the same time there are shortcomings in the republic holding back the development of the branch. The growth of vegetable production must be secured through an intensification of the concentration processes on the kolkhozes and an increase in the pace of introduction of new industrial techniques and highly productive strains.

The processes of specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation have become most prevalent in animal husbandry, the speaker said. Interfarm cooperation has traversed a path from individual small-scale centers and grounds for fattening cattle and hogs to industrial-type enterprises specialized in the production of the main types of livestock-raising product. A strong industrial base for the production of pork, beef, eggs and poultry meat and the rearing of heifers has been created by the kolkhozes' joint efforts. With a 9-percent average annual reduction in the number of workers the production of livestock-raising products increased 44 percent in the period under review. Labor productivity at the interfarm enterprises is more than double that of the sector average, production costs are 46 percent lower, and fodder expenditure is almost 40 percent less.

Having dwelt on certain other of the branch's achievements, the speaker devoted much attention to the shortcomings and the paths of overcoming them. In certain "Kolkhozhivprom" rayon associations hog-raising complexes are being assimilated very slowly. Inadequate provision with fodder and violations of technique led to the point where in 3 years of the current five-year plan the plan for gross pork weight gain for the kolkhozes as a whole was not fulfilled. The hog-raising workers are confronted with a crucial task this year--insuring the production and sale to the state of no less than 120,000 tons of meat and considerably increasing the branch's economic efficiency. This can be achieved given the maximum head of livestock in the industrial complexes, a fundamental improvement in selection-breeding work in hog raising, the application everywhere of the achievements of science and advanced practice in the system of reproduction, the rearing and fattening of the young pigs, their maximum preservation and an increase in issue per average annual sow of up to 16-18 head and the precise and strictest observance of the established norms of the feeding and care of all industrial groups of animals.

A number of rayons, primarily Vulkaneshtskiy, Teleneshtskiy, Chimishliyskiy and Floreshtskiy, are failing to pay due attention to the highly efficient use of the possibilities of the industrial production of beef. The principal path of an increase in the yield of this valuable product is the full assimilation of the capacities of the industrial complexes, the introduction of intensive methods of the buildup and fattening of cattle, preservation of the herd and rational labor organization.

With the concentration of the production of pork, beef and poultry-breeding products on an interfarm basis extensive opportunities are revealed for the development of dairy livestock raising directly on the kolkhozes. Large-scale mechanized livestock sections and complexes have come to replace the small-scale, scattered farmsteads, where manual labor prevailed. More than 200 livestock sections were modernized and put in good order and approximately 40 dairy complexes were built on the kolkhozes in the last 6 years alone.

A principal factor insuring an improvement in the sector's indicators was the construction in each rayon of interfarm enterprises for rearing replacement calves. Their capacities make it possible to annually hand over to the farms up to 70,000 highly productive heifers. The successes of Brichanskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, Lazovskiy and Drekhiyevskiy rayons in increasing milk production and raising the cows' productiveness are directly connected with the creation of these complexes.

However, in a number of rayons the main reason holding back the sector's development remains, as before, the slow growth of the number of cows and their low density per 100 hectares of agricultural land. Thus every year the kolkhozes of Floreshtskiy Rayon, where cow density and productiveness have remained at the 1973 level, fail to fulfill the plans for the production and sale to the state of milk. Matters are also in poor shape in Rezinskiy, Kamenskiy, Nisporenskiy, Ungenskiy, Komratskiy and Kagul'skiy

rayons, where for 1978 the indicators of the number of cows and milk production per 100 hectares of agricultural land were 20-40 percent lower than in the advanced rayons of the corresponding zones of Moldavia. On almost 40 percent of the republic's kolkhozes cow productiveness is lower than the republic average.

In the coming years the Moldavian stockbreeders will have to accomplish the task determined for the 11th Five-Year Plan by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held this April--raising the annual per cow milk yield to 4,000 kilos. For this it is essential to fundamentally improve the reproduction of the herd and implement a complex of measures to improve the feeding and fodder-production systems. Dairy livestock raising must become an object of constant attention in the farm managers' daily affairs and concerns.

Measures for the intensification of poultry breeding were implemented in the period under review. Seventeen interkolkhoz poultry factories are currently operating in the republic. Last year they produced 77 percent of the eggs and 51 percent of poultry meat in the total production volume. The Suvorovskaya and Vulkaneshtskaya and the first stage of the Rybnitskaya interfarm broiler poultry factories for 1.7 million head per year each were built and commissioned, the premises released on the kolkhozes were modernized for raising young poultry for meat, the number of meat-variety hens and ducks was increased, and shops for egg incubation and raising chickens were created. All this considerably influenced the growth of poultry meat production: 3.5 times more of it was sold in 1978 than in 1972.

The conditions exist for the development of poultry breeding in all rayons, but fuller use must be made of them. It is necessary to considerably improve the use of the production capacities of the interfarm poultry factories and specialized sections, increase the economic efficiency of production and raise the parental numbers of meat-variety hens and ducks.

The speaker illustrated in detail the problem of protecting the livestock herd and poultry against murrain and forced slaughter. A great deal has still to be done in this plane in the republic. The state veterinary service is still not serving livestock raising and, primarily, the complexes with industrial technology at the proper level and is failing to take advantage of the rights accorded it by the USSR Veterinary Statute. Raising the level of the veterinary service of the sector and insuring the high preservation of the herd is the urgent task of the day.

As is known, fodder is a decisive factor in an increase in the production of livestock-raising products, the speaker continued. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum set the task of a fundamental improvement in fodder production. It is a question of imparting to it a specialized sectorial character both on the kolkhozes and by means of the creation of interfarm associations.

Fulfilling the party and government decisions on strengthening the fodder base, the kolkhozes and interfarm associations have markedly increased the production of fodder, improved its structure and enhanced its quality. Despite a 17-percent reduction in the areas under fodder crops, gross fodder production has increased 10 percent with a growth in its protein content of 25 percent. New techniques have become widespread in fodder procurement: the production of vitamin grass meal and grass pellets, the procurement of haylage and lay by the forced-ventilation method, the application of chemical preservatives in the storage of highly moist grain and others. The interfarm associations for the production and processing of fodder, which function in 37 rayons, have played a role of considerable importance in all this. Over 175,000 hectares of plowland are reserved for them. A major industrial base has been created which is making it possible to produce on an interfarm basis 800,000 tons of mixed feed, 500,000 tons of granules and pellets and 30,000 tons of carbamide concentrate a year.

However, questions of the creation of a guaranteed fodder base in the kolkhoz sector are being solved slowly, which has been a principal reason for the nonfulfillment of the plan indicators in livestock raising. In this connection it is essential to fundamentally review the organization of all work in fodder production and processing. It is primarily necessary to adopt measures for an intensification of fodder production, the strengthening of the material-technical base of the interfarm associations, an improvement of the structure of the sown areas and the introduction of promising high-yield strains of fodder crops and progressive techniques of their cultivation and to impart a specialized character to fodder production on each kolkhoz. Particular attention should be paid to a solution of the problem of fodder protein, primarily thanks to an increase in the production of alfalfa, soybean and other high-protein crops and to expanding the area of irrigable fodder land.

The construction workers, Comrade Zaychenko observed, are making a big contribution to increasing the economic potential of kolkhoz production.

The creation of a single specialized interkolkhoz construction organization contributed to the transition from the construction of individual buildings to the installation of modern mechanized production complexes and cultural-social centers. In the last 6 years the "Kolkhozstroy" collectives commissioned R2.1 billion of fixed capital or 1.6 times more than in the previous 6-year period. The amount of construction and installation and contract work increased by a factor of 1.7. Performing the functions of client and contractor enabled the kolkhoz councils in the comparable period to reduce the average annual number of projects under construction by a factor of 2.6 and to increase the volume of work on a single project fourfold.

However, the activity of the interkolkhoz construction organizations still does not yet fully correspond to current requirements. It is essential to take all steps to strengthen plan discipline in capital construction, insure

the more rational use of capital investments and their concentration at the projects nearing completion and effect a decisive turnabout in the direction of a sharp increase in the proportion of funds spent on the expansion, modernization and retooling of operating enterprises. The "Kolkhozstroyproyekt" Institute must pay serious attention to an improvement in the quality of the plans being drawn up and the technical-economic substantiations and to the introduction of rational, constructive and progressive engineering decisions and highly efficient inexpensive materials.

It is also necessary to improve work on the selection, placement and retention of personnel, increasing their work skills and professional expertise and increasing exactingness toward the construction organizations for the observance of production and engineering discipline, an improvement in production organization, the introduction of the recommendations of the scientists and of progressive experience and a reduction in the time taken for construction.

Then the speaker illustrated in detail the activity of the kolkhoz councils in managing the kolkhoz-cooperative sector. The broadening of the kolkhoz council's rights is a consequence of the processes occurring in the republic and a logical result of the development of the democratic principles of socialist economic planning, he said. In conjunction with the kolkhoz and interfarm formation boards they are deciding questions of production planning and organization, the most rational use of land, equipment, capital investments and labor resources, the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, a improvement in labor organization, norm-setting and remuneration, the rational distribution of income and the strengthening of the economy of the farms and bear responsibility for the final results of production and the solution of social problems.

In the Kolkhoz Council system the management structure is organized in accordance with the sectorial principle through the production and science-production associations. The creation of the new management organs has made it possible to bring the managerial apparatus as close to production as possible and afforded opportunities for the broad masses of kolkhoz members and interfarm association and enterprise workers to participate in the solution of the tasks of increased production. Effecting centralized management of the economy under the leadership of the party organizations, the kolkhoz councils are implementing measures for specialization both on the basis of interfarm cooperation and by means of an improvement in the organizational structure of production on the kolkhozes themselves in accordance with a unified plan of the coordination of these processes.

Relying on such economic levers as planning, profit, financial autonomy and the creation and use of interfarm centralized capital, they are exerting a concrete influence on the course of production. Being holders of capital, the kolkhoz councils use the fixed and working capital in the most efficient areas corresponding to the requirements of the development of social production and the creation of large-scale specialized enterprises on an interfarm basis.

The kolkhoz councils have paid much attention in their activity to improving the organization of financial autonomy as a principle method of socialist economic planning.

Progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration are prevalent, and scientifically substantiated output norms are being extensively introduced.

In the period that the republic's kolkhoz councils have been operation inter-farm centralized funds amounting to R17.9 million have been formed. The kolkhozes and interfarm organizations which found themselves in a difficult financial situation in connection with unfavorable weather conditions were assisted to the tune of R10.4 million from these funds.

The principles of mutual relations between the shareholder-farms and the associations formulated by the Kolkhoz Council are organized on a contractual basis and are regulated by current legislation and the regulation on the inter-farm enterprise and production association. The contract reflects the most important questions of the activity of the parties and of the regularization of their rights and duties with respect to the material-technical provision of production, the sale of output and the distribution of profit.

At the same time the practice of the conclusion of contracts which has evolved in certain rayons is failing to secure normal production-economic relations, reducing the responsibility of the personnel, engendering depersonalization and mutual forgiveness for the nonfulfillment of obligations and, ultimately, undermining the basic principles of economic planning. Nonobservance of the established procedure for the distribution of profit is a flagrant violation of the regulation on the mutual relations of the associations and shareholder-farms. Many "Kolkhozhivprom" associations, particularly the Vulkaneshtskoye, Grigoriopol'skoye, Kantemirskoye and Sorokskoye, failed to transfer profit to the participating farms, directing almost all of it into capital investments and listing it as several participation. Such practice causes serious moral harm to the entire cause of interfarm cooperation.

The kolkhoz councils have engaged in their activity in accordance with the regulations approved by the republic government. Some 155 sessions of the republic Kolkhoz Council Presidium held during the period under review examined and solved urgent problems of kolkhoz life--the introduction in production of the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience, an increase in the standard of farming and livestock raising, performance of the most important agricultural work for each period, an improvement in social-cultural and consumer services and labor safety and observance of the Kolkhoz Charter and the regulations on the interfarm formations and the democratic principles of the management of kolkhoz production.

Recent years have been fruitful, but not easy for the development of agriculture. The creation of the new organizational forms, the development of the kolkhoz councils and the transition of branches to an industrial footing have required a fundamental reorganization in the work of the management personnel and production organizers and changes in the system of views on

the development of kolkhoz production which had evolved over decades. It was necessary to overcome a psychological barrier, inertia and conservatism and boldly proceed to the performance of complex and large-scale tasks along an entirely new path.

Much has been done, but far from everything. The interfarm associations and enterprises have not understood their role entirely correctly in a number of cases. They were created by the kolkhozes and for the kolkhozes, and not above them. Their entire activity should be geared to the further development of kolkhoz-cooperative production and its increased economic efficiency.

Difficult questions and problems have arisen in the course of the development and improvement of interfarm cooperation and the creation of new forms of the organization and management of kolkhoz-cooperative production. And in all instances the republic party organization has rendered inestimable assistance. Constant direction of these processes on the part of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the rayon party organizations has made it possible to advance confidently and find the correct solutions.

During his visit to Moldavia Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, drew the exceptionally important conclusion that the work of the integrated production facilities must be organized such that it positively influence the development of all branches of agriculture, that the plans be fulfilled as a whole and that an unswerving production growth be secured in all branches. It is essential that the leaders of the kolkhozes, kolkhoz councils and interfarm associations and enterprises draw practical conclusions from this instruction and secure a further growth of production and agriculture's economic efficiency.

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A good foundation has been laid this year for obtaining big harvests of agricultural crops. The spring field work was performed in an organized fashion and to the proper agrotechnical standard. The condition of the winter and spring crops and the state of affairs in livestock raising instill confidence in the fact that the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan will be completed successfully. Our entire work should be geared to the fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan targets as a whole and the creation of a reliable foundation for the solution of the bigger tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan by means of the further development of specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm and agrarian-industrial cooperation and the transition of branches of agriculture to an industrial footing.

On behalf of the congress delegates and the hundreds of thousands of kolkhoz members and interfarm association and enterprise workers in conclusion Comrade Zaychenko thanked the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government for the great attention, concern and assistance which they are daily giving the development of agricultural production. He gave the assurance that the workers of the kolkhozes and interfarm associations and enterprises would exert all their efforts for the further development of agriculture and its increased economic efficiency and would make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and to the common cause of building communism in our country.

Bodyul Speech

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 May 79 p 2

[Text] Dear Comrades Delegates!

The Third Moldavian Kolkhoz Members Congress is a major political event in the life of the republic. Its job is to evaluate the activity of the kolkhoz councils over the 6 years that they have been functioning as the new organs of management of the kolkhozes and interfarm organizations and the level of their accomplishment of the production, economic and social tasks of the further development of the kolkhoz system in Moldavia.

The kolkhoz councils became all-embracing management organs on the initiative of the republic's kolkhoz members, which was supported by the CPSU Central Committee. Expressing the opinion of all the republic's kolkhoz members, the rapporteur--chairman of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council--and the congress delegates correctly observed that this sociopolitical experiment had proven positive and necessary. The broadening of the functions of the kolkhoz councils and their growth into plenipotentiary organs of the management of all subdivisions and elements of the kolkhoz-cooperative sector endowed with high responsibility were dictated primarily by the need for the kolkhozes' transition from multibranch to specialized production, the appreciable consolidation of the branches and their transition to machine techniques with the extensive application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

A direct reason for the organization of the new management organs was inter-kolkhoz cooperation, which began from below, at the initiative of the kolkhozes, and became a powerful, highly efficient means of the modern large-scale concentration of production, the industrialization of techniques, the specialization of the farms, the acceleration of their economic growth and the more complete solution of social problems.

In the unanimous opinion of all the delegates who spoke here, the kolkhoz councils are coping successfully with the duties with which they have been entrusted and corroborating through their activity the correctness and timeliness of the transition to fundamentally new organs of management and economic regulation in the kolkhoz sector. The principal significance of the Third Moldavian Kolkhoz Members Congress, which is being held in the decisive period of the realization in practice of the socioeconomic program drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress and under the conditions of important changes underway in the countryside in the direction of an increase in the level of socialization of kolkhoz production, the industrialization of agricultural labor, the growth of its productivity and an improvement in all qualitative indicators of work, consists in this positive evaluation of this big and important experiment. Here lies the guarantee of the further development of agriculture and the successful accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums and the theoretical propositions and practical instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on agrarian questions.

A distinguishing feature of the congress has been the profound and, I would say, scientific substantiation of the questions raised here, the political and economic erudition of the comrades who spoke, the businesslike, innovative approach to the problems of production intensification and concentration and specialization and high exactingness toward managerial matters. There is particular importance in the fact that the delegates' speeches were devoted not only to a summary of the work that has been done but were also geared to the future and imbued with the general concern of how best to use the possibilities created by the new organizational structures and economic relations for an increase in the efficiency of agriculture and of what needs to be done further to insure the more complete implementation of the party's policy aimed at satisfaction of the people's ever increasing need for food products and industry's need for raw materials.

This approach testifies to the increased maturity and breadth and depth of the erudition of the agricultural workers and their comprehensive comprehension of the tasks set the country's agrarian sector by the party. This inspires confidence that the Moldavian peasantry, actively supporting the CPSU's agrarian policy and displaying high labor and political enthusiasm, will cope successfully with the tasks confronting agriculture.

It is very significant that the Third Moldavian Kolkhoz Members Congress has assembled at a time when the entire Soviet people are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the first five-year plan of the development of the USSR.

national economy. It was precisely in the 1930's that the most populous class at that time--the peasantry--switched to the path of socialist cooperation. For the Moldavian people the present year is also noteworthy in that collectivization in the republic's right-bank regions was basically completed three decades ago.

Kolkhoz building in our country has passed through a number of stages in accordance with the development of the production forces of the Soviet socialist society. I recall this today to note the mighty strength and vitality of the kolkhoz system, which was created and is developing according to Lenin's cooperative plan, and its capacity for constantly developing its organizational forms and democratic methods of management and to draw your attention to the logical nature of the processes currently underway of the large-scale concentration and the extended specialization and functioning of the kolkhoz councils. In other words, I would like to emphasize that the continuous nature of the process of the self-development of the kolkhozes and their ascent to higher levels of production organization and economic and social progress is manifested in the dialectical improvement of socialist production cooperation.

The modern, most significant stage of the development of the kolkhoz system and the large-scale concentration of its production and extended specialization, which continues with increasing success, began in agriculture under the impact of the scientific-technical revolution and the CPSU's socio-economic policy formulated at the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum. The organizational-technical and economic foundations of this stage were laid by the CPSU Central Committee's historic March (1965) Plenum.

The main essence of the kolkhozes' self-development at this stage is their transition from multibranch to specialized production effected on the basis of the farms' extensive cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration and the direct synthesis in agriculture of science and production.

The conversion of the kolkhoz councils into organs of the centralized management of the kolkhoz-cooperative sector as a whole was a logical consequence of these processes and transformations occurring in Moldavia and an important socioeconomic and political phenomenon of this stage. Prior to their appearance, management functions via elective organs had been combined within the kolkhoz framework, where general meetings of kolkhoz members were the highest tiers of management, while the boards exercised the executive and administrative functions. The democratic principles of leadership now go beyond individual farms and embrace this entire sector as a unified whole in production, economic and social development.

Endowed by the kolkhoz members with the rights and duties of productive management, distribution of income and material resources and the performance of social tasks, the kolkhoz councils are worthily representing Moldavia's kolkhoz system. They are an effective mechanism of comprehensive progress

in the Moldavian countryside and an important instrument of the accomplishment of the party's program task--the transition to communist forms of production and distribution.

Heading the cooperative sector, the kolkhoz councils have imparted a scientifically substantiated character to the movement for the further division of labor and the concentration of production on the basis of industrial techniques which has become prevalent on the kolkhozes, are insuring the necessary optimum nature of the concentration of production and the expediency of the farms' specialization have introduced a planned character in these continuous processes and have rendered them manageable.

In line with the changes and improvement in the means of production and the growth of the workers' skills and experience, the kolkhoz councils, relying on the assistance of science, have correctly determined the most rational organizational forms of integration, formulated their corresponding production-economic relations within the farms and between them and also with the state organizations, enterprise and services and begun to coordinate and direct their interaction. Together with 421 kolkhozes at the present time some 310 interfarm enterprises, complexes and associations are functioning in Moldavia's cooperative sector which produce 38 percent of the products obtained in this sector.

The kolkhoz councils have raised the level of leadership of the new formations and also the kolkhozes, a consequence of which has been the successful activity of the overwhelming majority of the farms, the unswerving growth of production efficiency on them, fulfillment of the plans and pledges, the strengthening of the economy and plan-based accomplishment of social tasks.

The kolkhoz councils adopt an attitude of great responsibility toward leadership of the interfarm enterprises, complexes and associations and, primarily, toward the leadership of interfarm cooperation in the central link--use of the engineering means of production--are reinforcing the production capital of the mechanization and electrification associations and training personnel for them and improving production-economic relations between these associations and the kolkhozes. I would like to emphasize once again, comrades, that of all the forms of integration, concentration of the engineering means of production is the most significant, the most fundamental, the most important and the leading factor of interfarm cooperation and the core of the process of the improvement of production relations in the countryside.

More than 92 percent of the tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery of the kolkhoz-cooperative sector is already concentrated in the technical associations at the present time, and they perform approximately 93 percent of mechanized operations on the kolkhozes, cater for the irrigation of 70 percent of the irrigable land areas and apply 80 percent of the organic and 70 percent of the mineral fertilizers of their total volume. The principal engineering and agronomic personnel, economists and production organizers are concentrated in these associations.

Implementing the agrotechnical measures in accordance with the production charts of programmed yield and being entirely responsible for the final results of production and its economic efficiency, the associations' managers and specialists provide for production planning and organization, the introduction of new production methods and the comprehensive mechanization of crop cultivation, an increase in labor productivity, savings everywhere and increased production profitability. They decide social questions connected with the workers' remuneration, instruction and education.

The concentration of equipment has afforded an opportunity for its improved operation thanks to fuller load, current-basis maneuvering and a reduction in idling. The average annual output per standard tractor in 1978 increased 11 percent compared with 1972 and the daily and shift output increased 36 percent, while production costs per standard hectare fell 7.2 percent. In the 6 years the associations economized on 95,000 tons of fuel, and there was a 22-percent drop in the spares requirement.

The associations' successful activity has introduced a great deal of balance in the orders for equipment, spares and fuel. The machinery and tractor pool replacement requirement has been almost halved, and there has been a reduction in the annual writing off of machinery. New techniques in the production of sugar beet, corn, vegetables and fodder and other crops have been introduced which not only completely exclude manual labor but also reduce mechanized preparation. As a result there is an increase in the efficient use of land, mechanisms, chemical agents and labor.

The standard of farming has risen considerably. Whereas in 1970, which had favorable climatic conditions, the cereals yield in the kolkhoz sector amounted to 29.4 quintals per hectare, including 22.4 quintals of wheat, in 1978 it rose to 38.7 and 40.6 quintals respectively.

The transfer of the state irrigation system to the kolkhozes created difficulties in their operation. The kolkhoz councils eliminated them. They organized specialized land-improvement associations on an interfarm basis, transferred the irrigation installations, watering machinery and irrigator personnel to them and set up an engineering service and are catering for the centralized operation of the irrigation systems. Since they have been operational these associations have improved the use of water and equipment, increased the frequency of the watering, cut the costs of the irrigation work and considerably raised the intensiveness of production on the irrigable land.

The kolkhoz councils have introduced definite order in the chemicalization of farming and set up agrochemical centers, which are performing large-scale and complex work. They are studying the soils, compiling charts of the application of organic and mineral fertilizer, performing work on the chemicalization of production from their own funds, monitoring the appearance of plant diseases and pests and fighting them. As a result there has been an increase in the efficiency of the use of fertilizers and toxic chemicals, an improvement in their accounting and storage and increased responsibility

for their application, and a real opportunity has been created for preventing pollution of water and the environment by chemical products.

Cooperation in livestock raising is revealing its economic advantages increasingly fully with every passing year. Whereas previously it operated at a loss, in the Eighth Five-Year Plan its profitability in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector amounted to 8.7 percent and to 14 percent in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The profitability of livestock-raising products produced on an inter-farm basis is particularly high: it constituted 22 percent in 1977 and 1978.

Some 200 specialized enterprises, complexes and associations whose fixed production capital has risen to 3672 million are currently functioning in the republic "Kolkhozhivprom" Association. Last year they accounted for the production of over 70 percent of the meat and 78 percent of the eggs and the rearing of 80 percent of the heifers of the total quantity in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector.

A constant growth in the production of livestock-raising products is being secured in the republic thanks to concentration on an industrial basis. The assimilation and use of new industrial capacities created by the farms on the basis of cooperation made it possible to increase meat production in the kolkhoz sector from 136,200 tons in 1970 to 228,700 tons in 1978 or by 67.9 percent, including beef by 96.9 percent, poultry meat by a factor of 3.2 and pork by 43 percent. The milk yield per forage cow rose from 2,396 kilos to 3,046 kilos or by 27 percent, while gross milk production increased 34 percent. Poultry egg yield increased 26 percent, and total egg production increased 86 percent.

The kolkhoz councils are making successful use of the possibilities of cooperation for the solution of questions of fodder production. Having encountered difficulties in providing the livestock-raising complexes with fodder, the kolkhozes and their councils created on the basis of the experience of the organization of interfarm cooperation in other branches specialized fodder associations in which irrigation systems, mixed-feed plants, premises for fodder storage and so forth are being built. These associations are becoming agrarian-industrial complexes of the stable production of balanced fodder. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government attach much significance to the further development of the interfarm fodder-production associations. Comprehensive measures have been outlined for the material-technical and organizational reinforcement of these formations. Their implementation will make it possible to balance the fodder with respect to protein and other nutrients and raise annual production to 3 million tons of mixed-feed, granules, pellets, carbamide concentrate, full-value fodder mixes and other fodders of industrial processing.

Performing the bulk of agrotechnical operations on the specialized fodder-producing farms, the collectives of the mechanization associations should organize their work such that fodder production be set up in exemplary

fashion on the land of these specialized organization. Big fields of crop rotation and the limited structure of the sown areas are contributing to insuring that an average 60 and more quintals of fodder units are obtained per hectare of the total land reserved for the fodder-producing associations. This yield must be programmed. In order to secure it it is necessary to perform all the essential operations strictly and on schedule.

The delegates who spoke at the congress noted with complete justification the high efficiency of the integrated production facilities in vegetable growing, tobacco growing, viticulture and fruit growing created on an interfarm basis.

In horticulture concentration is accompanied by a transition from old to new intensive orchards. There has been a reduction in the overall area occupied by orchards since the start of this transition, but the gross harvest rose from 621,000 tons in 1970 to 1,352,000 tons in 1977 or by a factor of 2.2. The fruit yield in the interkolkhoz orchards is rising to 250-350 quintals and, for certain seed varieties, to 500 and more quintals per hectare.

It is necessary to continue work on planting intensive-type interfarm orchards and the creation of a strong nursery base capable of providing the republic with high-quality planting material of promising varieties of fruit crops. The people's requirements are making an appreciable increase in the production of stone fruit, canned stone fruit and children's foods an urgent necessity.

The tracts of vegetable crops are being consolidated and interfarm crop rotations with even greater scope for the operation of machinery are being created in vegetable growing. Equipment is helping now not only in the processing but also the harvesting of the vegetables. The following figures point to the efficiency of specialization in this branch: in 1978 4 percent of the farms produced approximately 40 percent of the truck-garden product cultivated in the republic, with a profitability of 54 percent. The production of vegetables as a whole increased from 553,000 tons in 1970 to 1,215,000 tons in 1978. From having operated at a loss, vegetable growing has become profitable. In the kolkhoz sector this indicator rose to 35 percent last year.

As a result of the integration and intensification of fruit growing and vegetable growing the republic has raised supplies to the union fruit and vegetable stocks to 610,000 tons a year. The production of fruit and vegetable canned goods has risen to 1.6 billion standard cans.

In tobacco growing, where, thanks to the concentration of production in specialized farms, extensive opportunities have been revealed for the mechanization of many processes from the cultivation of the seedlings to the drying of the raw material, it is necessary to set course for an increase in the production of aromatized strains and a considerable improvement in the quality of the raw tobacco material.

It is now difficult to imagine an upsurge of the production forces of the kolkhoz countryside without interkolkhoz cooperation in construction production. This form of amalgamation of the kolkhozes' assets and efforts was created earlier than the other organizations of integrated production and long since justified itself. Thanks to the creation of the Kolkhozstroy, facilities are installed from plans by industrial methods, the volume of construction is concentrated, construction times have been cut, and there has been an increase in the efficiency of capital investments.

At the same time practice is setting the kolkhoz construction workers new, more complex tasks which are making increased demands on the organization of this important work. It is primarily necessary to proceed in the direction of a reduction in the cost of construction and the further concentration of capital investments and to direct them into the settlement of priority tasks and the creation of new and the modernization and expansion of operating production capital. It is necessary to strive for a constant increase in the construction workers' labor productivity and an appreciable improvement in the quality of their work.

...

The unified leadership of the kolkhozes and interfarm organizations has considerably improved the practice of current and long-term production planning in the kolkhoz sector and the distribution of physical assets and their use. Adhering in principle to the estimated determination from below of the farms' possibilities in an increase in production and the receipt of revenue, the kolkhoz councils have intensified the centralized orientation in planning, which has afforded an opportunity for the more precise determination of production reserves and a lessening of the differences in yield and production between farms and the better linkage of the production plans with procurement plans and the needs of the farms. The planning procedure which has been introduced has enabled the kolkhozes and interfarm formations and their structural subdivisions to make use of plan-normative indicators of expenditure, production costs, the ability to pay one's own way, the growth of revenue and the increase in the financial interest of the farms and collectives, that is, afforded an opportunity of considerably extending financially autonomous relations.

As a result of the improvement in the planning and coordination of the work of all economic structures fuller use has come to be made of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, a process of the leveling of the farms' production indicators has begun, and labor productivity is increasing.

Thanks to the unified leadership, there has been a considerable simplification of and fundamental improvement in the production and economic relations of the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz organizations with the material-technical maintenance branches and the increased efficiency of their mutual influence and proportional development. In daily practice this is effected by the direct—no middleman—relations between the kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises on the one hand and the processing plants and the service sphere on the other.

The activity of the kolkhoz councils has also made important changes in the solution of social problems in the countryside. Measures are being implemented to bring agricultural production up to the level of industrial production in terms of work conditions and material compensation and to equalize the farms' production and economic possibilities; problems of the use of labor resources and of people's increased employment are being solved better; and a further growth in the culture of the agricultural workers and their professional training and communist consciousness is being secured. The appearance of the Moldavian countryside has changed.

There are also shortcomings in the operation in the integrated production facilities. An unjustified discrepancy between the farms in the proportional participation of these production facilities is being permitted. Contractual relations, particularly in the provision of the complexes with fodder, are being disrupted in a number of cases. Full use is not being of the capacities of certain interfarm enterprises. Economic work on the kolkhozes is in need of improvement, and it is necessary to insure more correct proportions between consumption and accumulation. It is necessary to work persistently on the removal of these shortcomings. It is important that the advantages of the new industrial techniques be revealed more rapidly and used more fully for an increase in the agricultural production growth rate.

In deciding questions of interfarm cooperation the kolkhoz councils have accelerated the process of the specialization of the kolkhozes themselves, eliminated the negative trends in this work and introduced a planned and stage-by-stage character in the complex process of the kolkhozes' transition from multibranch to specialized production and the greatest expediency of the concentration of the production of individual branches on the base of the farms. What is particularly important here is that the kolkhoz councils are trying to secure for each farm equal opportunities for production and economic growth and the solution of social problems. As a consequence, there has been an improvement in the structure of agricultural production and an acceleration of the process of specialization of the kolkhozes. Whereas in 1971 only 14 percent of the total number of farms was specialized in the production of one-two products, the current figure is 55 percent. In the central, southeast and southern parts of the republic the proportion of specialized kolkhozes has now reached 72, 82 and 90 percent respectively. The kolkhozes of Novoanenskiy, Kiriulyanskiy, Slobodzeykiy, Suvorovski, Kagul'skiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy and many other rayons have clearly determined the direction of specialization and are successfully developing in accordance therewith.

The growth of the farms' specialization is making it possible to increase the level of the concentration and efficiency of production. Thus a single specialized tobacco-growing kolkhoz, and there are 30 such in the republic, produces an average of 425 tons of raw material with a profitability of 41 percent, whereas this crop involves a loss or yields negligible profit on many kolkhozes. The kolkhozes specialized in grape production secure a profitability of up to 100 percent, whereas viticulture is loss-making or of low profitability on the multibranch farms.

The policy of specialization of the kolkhozes is affording an opportunity to considerably increase production and is thereby creating the main prerequisites for making the kolkhozes economically strong farms.

The kolkhozes' transition to specialized production is an economically and organizationally complex process insofar as it demands a restructuring of fixed production capital, the reorganization of crop rotation and a change in the nature of the labor and the retraining of many workers. For this reason it is essential that the division of labor between the farms and their specialization be effected consistently, in line with the development of inter-farm cooperation and the increase on the farms of the basic branches' production capital, that is, in line with the maturation of the economic, organizational and social prerequisites.

Interfarm cooperation and the specialization of the kolkhozes are interconnected processes occurring simultaneously and should be effected in accordance with a unified plan of the division of labor, production location and product procurement. Kolkhoz, kolkhoz council and republic organization leaders should participate directly in controlling these processes. Throughout this work we must be guided by the plans and measures which drawn up in each rayon and the republic as a whole and which were approved by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee 11th Plenum and other decisions of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government.

The final production results are the principal determining outcome of the kolkhoz councils' positive activity in the last 6 years. In this time the gross agricultural product produced in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector increased 30 percent compared with the previous 6-year period, the gross harvests of grain increased 34 percent, of sugar beet 20 percent, tobacco 38 percent, vegetables 70 percent and fruit 33 percent. A particularly marked production growth was achieved in livestock raising. The figures given earlier are graphic testimony to this. Kolkhoz gross revenue increased 25 percent, and net income 13 percent. It should be mentioned here that 2 years of the 6 were extremely unfavorable for agricultural production.

From all that has been said the conclusion suggests itself that as new management organs the kolkhoz councils are an objectively necessary element of the kolkhoz system whose creation was timely and a powerful factor of the revelation of its vast potential in the realization of the tasks confronting the country's agrarian sector.

The leaders of the Gosplan and ministries and departments and the representatives of the working class and laboring intelligentsia present at our congress should be imbued in full with an understanding of the profound and important changes occurring in agriculture and render the kolkhoz councils comprehensive assistance in their activity. The Moldavian SSR Gosplan must raise the level of the planned management of the kolkhoz-cooperative economy and not confine itself to notifying the republic Kolkhoz Council of the plans for the sale

of products to the state but also provide for measures intended to secure the conditions for their successful implementation. It is essential to increase the plan's impact on an acceleration of the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and qualitatively new techniques.

The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must organize the more precise and complete registration of kolkhoz and interfarm association orders for equipment, spares and materials, supply them to the farms on schedule, insure the high-quality capital repair of machinery and improve the engineering maintenance of the livestock-raising complexes.

The Ministry of Finance and the Gosbank are called upon to assist the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz enterprises and associations in the organization of the economy and help them with credit in the financing of essential measures. It is at the same time necessary to strictly cut short instances of the waste of and extravagance in monetary resources, for which it is necessary to increase state monitoring of the financial position of the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz organizations.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the workers of the science-production associations must perform more fully and on time their functions of scientific support for kolkhoz-cooperative production and supply the kolkhozes and interfarm formations on schedule with seeding material and pedigree livestock.

The "Moldvinprom," "Moldplodovoshchprom" and "Moldtabakprom" agrarian-industrial associations and the Ministry of Food Industry must finally overcome departmental narrow-mindedness and proceed more boldly in the direction of cooperation with the kolkhozes in those branches and types of production for which there are no possibilities of their concentration and industrialization on the farms. The state agrarian-industrial associations are charged with improving production and economic relations with the kolkhozes and interfarm organizations supplying the industrial enterprises with raw material.

It is essential that the Gosstroy and the ministries of construction, rural construction and land reclamation and water resources work closely with the Kolkhozstroy and strive for the correct use of the potential of the planning institutes and the capacities of the construction organizations through joint efforts.

In developing and reinforcing mutual cooperation the state organizations and kolkhoz councils must display greater initiative and current-basis efficiency in the solution of problems which arise and perfect their economic, organizational, legal and other relations.

Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee has invested great responsibility in our party organization, in you and in all Moldavian kolkhoz members for the formulation

and practical verification of new organizational forms of the concentration of production fundamentally different from the previous organs of management of the kolkhoz-cooperative economy.

The high evaluation of the experience of the Moldavian peasants made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th party congress and in a number of his other speeches and in the documents of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the unremitting attention to it by our party, scientists and agricultural workers of other republics make it incumbent upon all of us, primarily you kolkhoz activists, specialists and farm managers, to adopt a considerably more serious and more responsible attitude toward the formulation and implementation of measures for production concentration, the choice and application of techniques and the forms of organization of the integrated production facilities, farm specialization, interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration and the methods of work of the kolkhoz councils and to adopt this decision or the other only after due consideration. It is with precisely this approach to matters that our experiment will succeed in securing the main thing--the highest labor productivity compared with the multibranch forms of economic planning, the highest production efficiency and the best product quality. We must strive for the unconditional fulfillment and over-fulfillment of all plans and pledges to the state, the rapid growth of the economy of the farms and the more complete solution of social problems. Displaying constant concern for the development and establishment of the new forms and methods of the organization and management of agriculture, during this January's visit to Moldavia Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev drew our attention to the fact that it is necessary to strive not only for success in the work of the interfarm formations but also to insure that their activity exert a positive influence on the development of all branches of agriculture. Realization of this instruction of Leonid Il'ich's is our principal task. It concentrates the basic import of the measures being implemented in the republic for widespread integration and an improvement in the management of the kolkhoz-cooperative sector.

Permit me to express the confidence that, relying on the modern production forces and progressive forms of the organization of production and management, the laboring peasantry of Moldavia will cope successfully with the priority tasks in implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress (I. I. Bodyul's speech was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause).

Kolkhoz Congress Decree

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 May 79 pp 1-2

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report of N. M. Zaychenko, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council, "Report of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council and the Tasks of the Kolkhozes, Interfarm Associations and Enterprises for the Further Development of Agricultural Production and its

Increased Efficiency and an Improvement in the Forms and Methods of Work in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) Plenums and the Propositions and Conclusions on Agrarian Questions Contained in the Speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," the Third Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Members Congress observes that under the leadership of the party, soviet and agricultural organs the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz associations and enterprises have implemented a number of practical measures to reinforce the material-technical base of agriculture, increase the growth rate of agricultural production and increase its efficiency and work quality.

Some R2.2 billion of cooperative and state capital were spent on the production and social-cultural development of the kolkhoz-cooperative sector in the 6 years that have elapsed since the Second Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Members Congress. The value of the fixed capital at the end of 1978 was R3.5 billion and had doubled compared with the previous years. The machinery and tractor pool had grown by a factor of 1.8, power capacities had increased by a factor of 1.7, mineral fertilizer supplies by 1.6 and the area of irrigable land by 1.5.

Compared with the previous 6 years the average annual gross agricultural production increased by a factor of 1.3 in this period. The production of grain increased 34 percent, sugar beet 27 percent, tobacco 38 percent, vegetables 70 percent, fruit 33 percent, grapes 4 percent, meat 65 percent, milk 47 percent, eggs 83 percent and wool 27 percent. The cereals yield increased from 34.6 quintals in 1972 to 38.9 quintals per hectare in 1978, including that of winter wheat from 33 to 40.6 quintals. The milk yield per forage cow amounted to 2,472 kilos in 1972, but to 3,046 kilos in 1978. Social labor productivity increased 29.9 percent, and there was a reduction in labor input per unit product.

The increase in the production of products and their marketability made it possible to strengthen the economy of the kolkhozes. Gross revenue per 100 hectares of agricultural land increased 24.5 percent, and profit increased 13.2 percent.

The material well-being of the kolkhoz members and interfarm association and enterprise workers has increased. All the interkolkhoz associations and enterprises and approximately one-half of the kolkhozes compensate labor at the level of the state agricultural enterprises.

Some R219.3 million was spent on the development of social-cultural building in these years or 14 percent more than in the previous period. An extensive network of clubs and houses of culture, libraries, movie theaters, medical establishments, sports fixtures and other social-cultural facilities has been built in the countryside. The centers of the farms are built up, as a rule, in accordance with master plans, individual housing is being constructed in considerable volumes, and work on improving the rural localities and planting greenery is being carried out everywhere.

The production, economic and social successes of the development of the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz enterprises and associations are inseparably connected with the work being performed in the republic on the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration. Interfarm cooperation has become a fundamentally new direction in the implementation of Lenin's cooperative plan. It is revealing the inexhaustible potential of the development of the kolkhoz system.

Interfarm cooperation is being developed entirely in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Development of the Specialization and Concentration of Agricultural Production on the Basis of Interfarm Cooperation and Agrarian-Industrial Integration" and the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee 11th Plenum decree "Measures To Implement the Party's Policy of the Further Specialization and Concentration of Agricultural Production."

Interkolkhoz cooperation currently embraces livestock raising, horticulture, fur production, land reclamation, chemicalization, capital construction and other branches of agriculture and the spheres servicing it. The concentration of technical facilities in the production associations for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production has become a central element of interfarm cooperation.

The fixed capital of the integrated production facilities has risen to R1.4 billion or 40 percent of the total. Some 66 percent of the beef, 78 percent of the pork and 78 percent of the eggs are produced and 80 percent of the calves for the replenishment of the dairy farms are raised on an interfarm basis in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector.

The specialized fodder-production associations which have been created have exerted a positive influence on the intensification of the production, an improvement in the quality and a reduction in the expenditure of fodder per unit product.

Industrial horticulture has been extensively developed. Over 20,000 hectares of intensive orchards have been planted and interfarm cooperation in viticulture has begun in recent years.

In the period 1973-1978 the interkolkhoz construction organizations assimilated R836 million of capital investments of 1.6 times more than in the previous 6-year period.

Work is being performed on improving planning, the organization of intrafarm computations, financing, accounting and accountability. Over 90 percent of the production subdivisions of the kolkhozes and interfarm associations and enterprises are operating on a financially autonomous basis.

There has been an improvement in the qualitative composition of the management workers and specialists. Almost all the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz

associations and enterprises are headed by managers with higher education, and 69 percent of the brigades and livestock sections are headed by specialists.

At the same time the congress of Moldavian SSR kolkhoz members observes that the rayon kolkhoz councils, kolkhozes and interfarm organizations are not yet making full use of the opportunities for an increase in the production of agricultural products and are failing to insure the fulfillment of fixed plans. The level of production that has been achieved is failing to satisfy the population's growing food and industry's raw material requirements.

The kolkhoz councils are still not making full use of the advantages of the new forms of the organization and management of agricultural production and, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out during his visit to Moldavia, have not achieved the interfarm associations' proper influence on the development of all of agriculture.

Great lagging in the development of agricultural production has been permitted by the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz associations and enterprises of Vulkaneshtskiy, Rezinskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Kamenskiy, Sorokskiy, Knitskiy and Floreshtskiy rayons.

There are serious shortcomings in grain production. Many farms are introducing progressive techniques of the cultivation of grain crops slowly, obtaining small harvests from year to year and failing to fulfill the plans for grain production and procurements.

Great lagging has been permitted in the production of sunflower, tobacco and sugar beet. The areas sown to these crops are being unjustifiably reduced in a number of places, and due attention is not being paid to the observance of agrotechnical measures, an improvement in the structure of the sown areas and the organization of effective plant protection.

Insufficient use is being made of available reserves of an increase in the gross harvests and an increase in the quality of grapes and fruit.

Losses of agricultural products during harvesting, transportation and storage are great, as before.

The possibilities of the associations for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production which have been created for the introduction of new industrial techniques, land reclamation and chemicalization and an increase in the yield and gross harvests of agricultural crops are not being revealed everywhere.

The capacities of the interfarm livestock-raising complexes are being assimilated slowly, violation of the techniques of the rearing and fattening of livestock is tolerated, animal and poultry productiveness is growing insufficiently, and there are big losses in the herd.

There is serious lagging in the production of fodder, particularly grain fodder and vegetable protein. Livestock raising is not being fully supplied with full-value fodder.

The organization of capital construction fails to correspond to current requirements. Outdated planning decisions are frequently applied, and increases in costs and mistakes in the location of the projects are permitted. There is a large proportion of incomplete construction. Many projects are commissioned greatly beyond the scheduled times and with a low quality of construction and installation work.

There are serious shortcomings in economic work, and the interfarm formations' production-economic mutual relations with the farms participating in the co-operation are being perfected slowly. Contractual commitments for the supply of fodder and young animals and the distribution of products that have been produced and profit that has been obtained are not being observed.

Inadequate work is being performed on intensifying the regime of savings and thrift and the preservation of kolkhoz-cooperative property. Overmanning in administrative-managerial, production and maintenance personnel is permitted on the kolkhozes and in the interfarm enterprises. Due attention is not being paid to the efficacy of financial autonomy and the introduction of scientifically substantiated output norms and progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration. The style and methods of work of certain rayon kolkhoz councils do not fully correspond to the demands made on agricultural production.

Insufficient work is being performed on the selection, placement and education of personnel and the training of workers of the mass trades. A number of rayon kolkhoz soviets is failing to adopt measures to provide the farms with the necessary machine-operator personnel and to raise their grades, and questions of an improvement in their work and social conditions are not being settled at the proper level.

The Third Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Members Congress resolves:

1. To approve the activity of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council in implementation of the decisions of the Second Kolkhoz Members Congress. To recognize the work of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council in the period under review as satisfactory.
2. To consider as a most important task of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council, rayon kolkhoz soviets, kolkhozes and interkolkhoz associations and enterprises the mobilization of all agricultural workers for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on agrarian questions and realization of the plans and socialist pledges of the fourth year and of the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

3. That the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council and the rayon kolkhoz councils must insure the utmost reinforcement and further development of the material-technical base of the kolkhozes and interfarm associations and enterprises and the most rational use of capital investments, fixed and working capital and labor resources and strive for a considerable growth in production and its increased efficiency and an increase in labor productivity, an upsurge in the economy of the farms and a rise in the working people's well-being.

4. To consider the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration the seminal direction of agriculture's further development. To consistently and persistently perform work on the organizational-economic strengthening and development of the associations for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production--the core of the interfarm cooperation processes.

5. To consider the paramount task in the farming sphere the utmost increase in the production of grain and an increase in its quality and to secure a dynamic growth in yield on the basis of the introduction of progressive techniques of the cultivation of agricultural crops and high-yield strains and hybrids, improvement of the structure of the sown areas, the efficient use of improved land and an improvement in seed breeding. In accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum to raise grain production in the 11th Five-Year Plan to 1 ton per man and to obtain no less than 40 quintals of grain crops per hectare.

6. To implement measures to increase the yield and augment the production of sunflower. To introduce in production everywhere new highly productive strains and hybrids of sunflower resistant to broomrape, storage rot and other diseases and pests.

To organize the cultivation of sugar beet on the basis of the extensive introduction of new techniques and a further increase in the level of concentration of the sown areas. To increase the norms of the application of mineral and organic fertilizer.

To accelerate tobacco growing's transition to an industrial footing, reinforce its material-technical base and improve the agrotechnical cultivation and afterharvest finishing of the tobacco. To concentrate the cultivation of the tobacco seedlings on an industrial basis and to plant them by the machine method.

7. To adopt measures for the further development of vegetable growing. To continue work on the specialization and concentration of vegetable production on the basis of interfarm crop rotation and specialized farms. To introduce progressive techniques and raise the level of mechanized operations in the sector.

To lay out the interfarm orchards in planned fashion in accordance with a compact arrangement on an industrial basis and insure a sharp increase in the yield and gross harvests of fruit.

To introduce progressive techniques of grape production everywhere. To improve the quality of the plans for the layout and modernization of the vineyards, paying particular attention to the scientifically substantiated location of the plantations with consideration of the microclimatic zones and the new high-stem training of the vineyards. To improve the production of the grape planting material and of new and promising varieties resistant to frosts and disease.

To insure the timely and high-quality implementation of all agrotechnical measures and the application of machinery and equipment systems making it possible to perform work within the optimum times, reliably protect the vegetables and fruit and grape plantations against pests and disease and sharply increase product quality.

8. To increase the responsibility of the interkolkhoz agrochemical centers for insuring the scientifically substantiated application of organic and mineral fertilizer and plant-protection agents. To bring chemicalization's material-technical base into line with the increased volumes of the application of chemical agents in agriculture.

9. To secure a fundamental improvement in the use and an increase in the fertility of improved land. To develop small-scale irrigation more extensively, eliminate the lagging in the assimilation of the improved land, considerably improve agrotechnics in irrigated farming and raise the yield of agricultural crops. To consistently implement measures for the preservation and rational use of land and natural resources, primarily plowland, protection of the soils against water and wind erosion, the recultivation of the land and the prevention of environmental pollution.

10. To consider as a priority task of the Moldavian SSR Volkhoz Council, the rayon kolkhoz councils and managers and specialists of kolkhozes and interfarm associations and enterprises the implementation of practical measures for fulfillment of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee 11th Plenum 10 April 1979 decree "Measures for an Increase in Fodder Production and the Further Development of Livestock Raising in the Republic in the Light of the Requirements of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) Plenums and the Instructions and Recommendations Expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his Election Speech and During his Visit to Moldavia."

To strive this very year for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledge for the production of meat, milk and other livestock-raising products by each farm and interkolkhoz association and enterprise. To adopt the necessary measures and utilize all opportunities to surmount the lagging in the

in the plan for the production and sale to the state of livestock-raising products which has been allowed to occur in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

To pay particular attention to the accelerated assimilation and the fullest utilization of the production capacities of all specialized livestock-raising and poultry-breeding complexes.

To work daily on increasing the number and productiveness of the livestock and poultry, an improvement in breeding, the strictest observance of production techniques, an improvement in the use of fodder and zooveterinary services, insuring the preservation of the herd and raising product quality and the economic efficiency of the branch.

11. To secure an increase in meat production thanks to the fullest use of the reserves and physiological possibilities of cattle. To strive for an issue of calves of no less than 95 head per 100 cows and a sharp reduction in the loss of young animals. To raise the average daily weight gain of cattle during maturation and fattening on the interfarm complexes to 800 grams and the average live weight per head of cattle surrendered for meat to no less than 420-450 kilos with 80 percent being of top fatness.

12. To implement the necessary measures for the further development of hog raising. To consider as the main direction of the branch's development and intensification the completion of its transition to industrial techniques. To increase the efficiency of the use of the sows and strive to obtain no less than two farrowings a year.

13. To strive for the implementation of a comprehensive program of the development of dairy livestock raising envisaging measures for further concentration and specialization and a new direction of the breeding of dairy cattle with the extensive use of the Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian breeds for raising animals of high productiveness adapted to machine technology. To pay more attention to raising young replacement stock at the industrial-type complexes and to insure in the immediate future the annual introduction to the dairy herd of no less than 35-40 heifers per 100 cows and also the creation in each rayon of conditions for increasing the milk yield of cow-primapara heifers to assess their productiveness following first lactation. Proceeding from the Decisions of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee July 1978 Plenum, to raise in the next five-year plan the per cow milk yield on the kolkhoses and at the interfarm associations to 3,800-4,000 kilos.

14. To secure a further growth in the production of sheep-breeding products thanks to an increase in the number of the herd, an improvement in the breeding and productive properties of the animals, construction of the necessary production premises, introduction of the mechanization of production processes, the extension of specialization, creation of the material-technical base, an increase in the proportion of ewes in the structure of the herd to 75-80 percent, the introduction in all livestock sections of the artificial

insemination of the entire parent herd and the creation of large-scale mechanized sections and complexes with the pen-pasture care of the sheep.

15. The development and implementation of measures to increase the production of eggs and poultry meat and to increase for this the efficiency of the use of the production capacities of the operating poultry factories, introduce new mechanized and transfer lines and complete the comprehensive automation of all production processes with the simultaneous transition to the creation of automated poultry houses. To switch the care of the parent poultry herd and the raising of broilers to latticed batteries and to struggle for a reduction in the loss of poultry.

16. For the purpose of increasing the production of meat and other livestock-raising and poultry-breeding products to implement measures for the creation on all kolkhozes and in interkolkhoz associations of dairy, hog-raising, sheep-breeding, poultry-breeding and rabbit-breeding sections. For the organization of the production of livestock-raising products on the private farms of the kolkhoz members and interfarm association and enterprise workers to render them constant assistance in the acquisition of young animal and poultry replacement stock and to apportion fodder.

17. To consider a most important task of the kolkhoz councils and the kolkhoz and interfarm association and enterprise managers the creation on each farm of a stable fodder base which fully satisfies the fodder requirements of public livestock raising and of the stock which is privately owned by the citizens and also the creation of essential carryover fodder stocks. To impart a specialized character to fodder production on the farms.

To adopt measures for the intensification of fodder production and the reinforcement of the material-technical base of the fodder-production associations. To complete the organizational-economic setup in them in 1979, improve the structure and introduce promising, high-yield fodder crops and progressive techniques in order that they may fully provide the interfarm complexes of cattle and sheep with coarse, succulent, green and concentrated fodder.

To devote particular attention to the solution of the problem of fodder protein through an increase in the production of soybean and other high-protein fodder crops and also the expansion of the areas of irrigable fodder land.

To introduce on the kolkhozes and in the fodder-production associations specialized intensive fodder crop rotations and techniques insuring an increase in the yield of fodder crops and a yield of no less than 60-70 quintals of fodder units per sown hectare, and of 80-100 quintals on irrigable land. Through the construction of new and modernization of operating interfarm fodder-processing enterprises to considerably increase the production of mixed feed and full-ration granulated fodder mixes and carbamide concentrate.

18. Guided by the decisions of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum (July 1978), to secure the further development of capital

construction and an improvement in the quality of work. To increase the efficiency of capital investments, accelerate the commissioning and assimilation of new production capacities, improve planning and design work and reduce the duration of construction. To strive for a considerable reduction in the costs of rural construction projects and introduce more extensively progressive techniques and more economical materials and structures. To adopt practical measures for a reduction in the amount of incomplete construction, the achievement of a high technical-economic level of planning decisions and the elimination of shortcomings in the organization of labor and the use construction equipment.

19. To raise the level of economic work and strengthen the organizing and mobilizing role of the plan. To insure strict observance of plan, production and labor discipline, the introduction of the most progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration, the decisive elimination of the causes of an increase in managerial, production and maintenance personnel and the eradication of overmanning which has been permitted and an improvement in accounting and accountability and auditing work and to implement measures for the further application and improvement of internal cost accounting and the revelation and use of reserves of production for an increase in its profitability.

20. To draw the particular attention of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council and the rayon kolkhoz councils to the further improvement of production-economic mutual relations and to struggle decisively against violations of the statutory regulations on the distribution of products which have been produced and profit which has been obtained. To insure the strict observance of the democratic principles of management on the kolkhozes and in the interfarm enterprises and the further development of the public activeness and initiative of the kolkhoz members and interfarm association and enterprise workers and to enhance the role of the kolkhozes in the management of of the integrated production facilities.

21. On the basis of the growth of the economy and an increase in the efficiency of social production to strive for the fuller satisfaction of the kolkhoz and interkolkhoz formation workers' increasing material and spiritual requirements. To insure the fulfillment of the plans of the socioeconomic development of the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz associations and develop more extensively the construction of general education schools, houses of culture, clubs, sports fixtures and other cultural-social facilities. To provide in the course of 1979-1985 for the construction on all kolkhozes and in interkolkhoz associations of children's preschool establishments sufficient for them to embrace all children of preschool age. To devote constant attention to the provision of the countryside with amenities, an improvement in socioeconomic and production conditions and the utmost reduction in manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor, which will contribute to the further erasure of the differences between city and countryside and physical and mental labor.

22. To improve work on the training, placement and education of kolkhoz and interkolkhoz formation personnel and promote young specialists to management more boldly. To display more concern for middle-tier and mass profession personnel, particularly machine operators and livestock raisers. To consistently strive to insure that all intrafarm subdivisions be headed by specialists with higher and secondary qualifications.

The Third Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Members Congress calls on all kolkhoz members and interkolkhoz association and enterprise workers to exert the maximum efforts, knowledge and expertise for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums and the 14th Moldavian Communist Party Congress and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressed during his visit to Moldavia and assures the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and republic government that, joining actively in all-union socialist competition, the workers of the countryside will secure fulfillment of the plans and pledges of 1979 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole and will make a worthy contribution to the common cause of the building of communism in our country.

8850

CSO: 1800

TASKS, DIFFICULTIES OF SPRING PLANTING DISCUSSED

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 22 May 79 p 1

[Article by Jakob Friesen: "Strenuous Spring Days"]

[Text] This year the farmers of Pavlodarskaya Oblst have the task of producing 1.4 million tons of wheat and of delivering 694,000 tons of that amount to the state. Today the massive planting of wheat is in full swing. FREUNDSCHAFT correspondent Jakob Friesen learned how this important campaign is progressing from the director of the Agricultural Section of the Oblast Party Committee of Pavlodar, Boris Plyassov.

One spring is not like another, and this truth has been confirmed again this year. The weather stayed cold for a long time, and the field work had to be begun later than is usually the case. This is why the work is so urgent. The plowing of the fields and the planting are following one another very closely, and this demands good organization and great ability from the workers of the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes.

The difficulties which have arisen because of the late spring have to a great extent been overcome by the use of the Ipatovo method. Although it had not been established everywhere during last year's planting, work today is done according to this process everywhere. Some 132 seeding complexes are operating the fields of the area, to which 307 troops and more than 2,000 work groups belong. Most of the complexes are operating in two and three shifts.

Thorough preparation insures the success of any project, and agriculture is no exception. The agricultural workers of the oblast prepared themselves significantly better for planting than they did last year. The number of agrotechnical workers has increased, so that in many collectives the work can be done in two shifts. The quality of the repair of equipment is better: this has been accomplished by a better working organization and stricter control in the workshops. The quality of the seeds has also improved. For the most part, seeds of first and second class according to seed standards are being planted. This year the farmers of the area have the possibility of using more mineral fertilizers. All this together is supposed to insure us a higher harvest yield and the fulfillment of the goals set for the fourth plan year. By 1 June wheat planting should be finished on the last hectare.

In the competition between the rayons, the planting of Jermak Rayon is ahead with over 50 percent plan fulfillment. Pavlodar Rayon is in second place. Here more than 300 planting machines are in use every day.

In conclusion it should be said that the oblast party organization has paid much attention to the strengthening of the field brigades with communists. Everywhere they are the leaders and set the tone in all work. Every spring day is filled with strenuous work in the fields of the area, and this will certainly bear good fruit in the fall.

9124

CSO: 1826

DELAY IN SPRING FIELD WORK IN ESTONIA CRITICIZED

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Sowers Went Out to the Field"]

[Text] Sowing has begun. The republic's repairmen, machine operators and field crop growers prepared themselves carefully for this critical period. All soil cultivating equipment and seeders were repaired in a record time. As envisaged by socialist obligations, thousands of tractors, plows, cultivators, seeders and potato planters stood on the line of readiness of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The spring inspection of equipment showed that the republic's machine operators were ready to begin spring field work at the first opportunity. The socialist competition for returning equipment into operation promptly and qualitatively, which widely expanded among repair groups and brigades and all machine operators, contributed to this in large measure.

The republic's seed growers also had to work a great deal. Last year was extremely unfavorable for the cultivation of high-quality seeds, but, despite this, the republic's farms were able to store seeds within the planned need. During winter months kolkhozes and sovkhozes took a whole set of measures to increase the germination and viability of seeds. Owing to this, as well as the fraternal help of the Union republics, all farms are provided with seeds of grain crops for spring sowing.

Most of the republic's kolkhozes are also provided with seed potatoes. However, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and rayon administrations of agriculture must ensure the redistribution of seed tubers so that all farms fulfill the planned assignments for potato planting.

The situation with grass seeds is worse. Whereas, in practice, the sowing of grass crops is provided with seeds, the supply of clover seeds is extremely inadequate. In particular, there is a shortage of these seeds on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Khar'yuskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy and Vyruskiy rayons. There is only one way out of the situation that has been created: The farms that have plenty of clover seeds should share them with those that do not have them or do not have enough of them in order to ensure the sowing of this crop at least for seeds for next year.

In its intensity this spring campaign differs considerably from previous campaigns. Owing to the fact that the weather conditions last fall did not make it possible to fulfill the plan for the sowing of winter crops, the volume of spring sowing has increased by 60,000 hectares. Furthermore, owing to the waterlogging of soil, 55,000 hectares envisaged for spring sowing were not plowed in the fall. All this led to the fact that, on the whole, the volume of this spring work exceeds last year's volume by one-third.

This year the republic's field crop growers undertook the obligation to increase the gross output of grain on all farms categories to 1,420,000 tons and the gross output of potatoes, to 1,435,000 tons. This is 22 and 34 percent more respectively than the average during the first 3 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

To attain the planned goals, it is necessary to gather 30 quintals of grain crops per hectare and the yield of potatoes should be no less than 190 quintals per hectare. Plans have been made to obtain 45 quintals of perennial grass hay per hectare and 225 quintals of vegetables per hectare.

In many respects the fate of socialist obligations of the republic's field crop growers is decided these days. Sowing began harmoniously on the Myntin, Tykhandy and Tyuri sovkhoses, the 9 Maya Kolkhoz in Pysdeskii Rayon, the Mayu Kolkhoz in Pyslaskii Rayon, the Kakhva Vyyt Kolkhoz in Khar'yuskiy Rayon and a number of other farms. At the same time, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses delay the beginning of spring field work, waiting for all sown areas to dry up. Such practice has already led to unfortunate results and farm managers and workers of rayon agricultural administrations must draw the appropriate conclusions. Every opportunity for sowing, even if it is collective, must be utilized and equipment must be first taken out to fields with light soil. Only in this way can time be gained.

All the machine operators of farms must be employed in spring field work. This is precisely how things are done on the Saad'yarve Kolkhoz in Yyrevaskii Rayon, where a permanent machine operator is assigned to every tractor. The experience of Pyarnu farmers deserves approval and support. A total of 1,319 tractors are engaged in spring work. At first farms had a shortage of 100 tractor operators, but, owing to the efficient measures adopted by rayon and city bodies, the enterprises of Pyarnu and the rayon were able not only to eliminate this shortage, but also created a reserve of almost 100 machine operators. As a result, all powerful tractors will operate in two shifts.

The cold snap and frost on soil delayed the course of mass sowing. By the beginning of this week grain crops have been sown only on about 2,000 hectares. Now it is necessary to make up for what has been neglected. In order that seeds may be placed in soil at the best agrotechnical time, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Agriculture set for every kolkhoz and sovkhos the task of completing sowing a week earlier than last year. This will require

additional efforts. The capacity of the tractor pool of a number of farms does not make it possible to carry out the entire volume of spring work at the best time. Therefore, it is necessary to send all the tractors of the rayon associations of the State Committee for Agricultural Equipment not engaged in urgent reclamation work to the aid of farms. The equipment of forestry farms, road administrations and other enterprises should also be enlisted in spring field work.

The calculations of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture show that with an efficient organization of labor, use of group methods of work and operation of powerful tractors in two shifts it will be possible to complete the sowing of grain crops in 12 to 14 days and the planting of potatoes in 15 to 20 days.

Rayon party committees and managers and party organizations of farms must organize an efficient socialist competition and extensive political and educational work, focusing it on sowing at the best time and in a quality manner. The Estonian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and rayon executive committees must pay the closest attention to all this.

Special efficiency is now required of the services that provide the "rears" of the sowing campaign. The successful execution of spring field work largely depends on the provision of machine operators with hot food, organization of a 24-hour watch of repair groups and a prompt and sufficient supply of fuels and lubricants for the machine and tractor pool.

Public holidays are ahead. The Soviet people have a remarkable tradition--to mark holidays with labor gifts. Let the work song of spring be heard in the fields of all the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses these days!

URALSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN FIELDS EXPANDED

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 28 Apr 79 p 1

[Article by Anton Dosch: "Reserves of Grain Fields"]

[Text] In the Uralskaya Oblast the farmers have begun with the planting. This year the grain crops are to take up an area of 1,779,000 hectares, almost 100,000 hectares more than last year.

The grain fields have been significantly expanded, to a large part thanks to the basic improvement of the farms. Work is being done on further improvement of the ground structure and on prudent use of the field. There are extensive areas in the oblast's collectives--about 0.5 million hectares of grass that is several years old. Practice has shown that hay and grass seed harvests decrease sharply in the course of time in the drought plagued steppe area. It was therefore decided to plant the particularly old soil, that was, however, productive after the valuable early crop, with wheat, barley, and rye. By next spring in our area not less than 80,000 hectares will have been improved in this way. We have achieved a solid expansion of the grain fields by amelioration of salty soils as well as by the opening up of new and fallow land. In this way our grain fields should reach 1.8-2 million hectares by the end of this five-year plan.

Our scientists and specialists are comfortably increasing the power of every hectare of farm land. The effective, land-sparing farming system was introduced in 900,000 hectares of land. More and more Sovkhozses and Kolkhozses are using the two grain-fallow-fruit sequences with short rotation. More and more grain is being planted on uncultivated land that is worked with flat diggers. This insures guaranteed grain harvests even in poor years. Nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers are transferred to the land just out of the air. The sowing of seeds is constantly improved. Many collectives plant on large areas the productive types of winter rye, "Saratovskaya 4," the summer wheat "Saratovskaya 42," and "Saratovskaya 40," the barley "Odesski 36," the strong wheat, "Uralskaya Yubileynaya," that was selected by the selectors of the agricultural area station, and others.

In the third year of the tenth five-year plan the farmers of Uralskaya Oblast exceeded their national economy plan in grain production more than twofold, and delivered 127 million puds of grain to the state. These successes were noted in the July plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. As an answer to this high esteem, the agricultural workers of Uralskaya Oblast pledged to send not less than a yearly amount of 100 million puds of high-class grain to the state granaries of the homeland.

9124

CSO: 1826

ARMENIA SLOW TO PROMOTE SUBSIDIARY FARMS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Yu. Shaginyan, subsidiary farms department head in the Armenian SSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Resolutions, Yes -- But Action?"]

[Text] One primary and heretofore still unsolved rural problem is the seasonal nature of agricultural work and the resulting failure to keep people employed full time in this sphere of production. And it has become one of the main reasons for personnel turnover, for the quite active migration of rural people to the cities.

Many republic farms are therefore critically short of manpower today, which has a pronounced effect on the time involved in and the quality of agrotechnical measure implementation.

At the same time, the tasks set rural laborers are growing more complex with each year and require the effective use of all available reserves and opportunities for mobilizing all resources.

Is there a way out of this situation. Unquestionably, yes. One such way, and the most optimum one, is to create subsidiary farms at sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

These farms might be oriented in various ways, depending on specific local conditions and the raw material base. They might be involved in processing agricultural produce, in producing building materials and consumer goods, in various handicraft industries. The importance of organizing such farms is borne out by the USSR Council of Ministers decree on bringing proper order to the activity of subsidiary enterprises and small industries in agriculture.

Six years have passed since this decree was adopted. What has been done since in our republic? Subsidiary farms have been created in 10 rayons, such as Talinskiy, Vardenisskiy, Yekheguzorskiy and others, but their practical value has thus far been small. The republic Gosplan and State Sel'khoztekhnika Committee have not given them the necessary help or provided them with equipment or building and other materials.

One example. A subsidiary motor repair enterprise was created at the Sovkhoz imeni Shaumyan in Yekhegnadzorskiy Rayon to service farms of Yekhegnadzorskiy, Goritskiy and Sisianskiy rayons. However, they are not in a position to set up a precise work rhythm here, since they do not receive the needed amount of materials.

Subsidiary enterprises with their own raw material base and for that reason not experiencing a constant dependence on supply organizations work more stably.

Thus, another subsidiary enterprise of the same Sovkhoz imeni Shaumyan mined 3,000 cubic meters of basalt and granite this past year and received about 15,000 rubles in revenue.

Quite good results have also been achieved at the subsidiary enterprise of the kolkhoz in Verin Bazmaberd village, Talitskiy Rayon, where 9,000 cubic meters of tuff was mined, yielding upwards of 14,000 rubles in net income.

However, on the whole, republic subsidiary farms are not carrying out the tasks set them, due primarily to poor supply.

Suffice it to say that we did not receive one of the eight stone-cutting and stone-working machines, nor any of the three woodworking machines required this past year. Neither were our orders met for 350 tons of wire mesh, three tons of coil wire, 1,000 meters of cable, and 1,500 meters of rails.

The list could be continued. But enough has been said, I think, to make it clear that such an attitude towards subsidiary farms essentially threatens to disrupt an important state matter. The more so, since the experience of other republics convinces us of the great economic effectiveness of operating subsidiary farms. In Estonia, for example, 1,900 such farms were organized this past year and involved 12,000 people. During the year, they produced a total of two million rubles worth of output.

In light of this, it is clear that Armenian subsidiary farm organization requires fundamental re-examination today.

To this end, a joint session of the Ministry of Agriculture collegium and the republic kolkhoz council presidium was recently convened. A resolution to organize 22 subsidiary enterprises to produce building materials, nine to process fruit and vegetables, one to bake "lavasha" and others in 1979-1980 was issued.

For them to operate without interruption, strict supervision of the prompt delivery of the necessary raw material and equipment must be ensured. On our part, we will make every effort to ensure that republic subsidiary farms carry out to the letter all the tasks entrusted to them and work at full strength.

KAZAKH OFFICIAL URGES MORE PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR SUBSIDIARY FARMS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 79 p 2

[Article by N. Klevtsov, Kazakh SSR First Deputy Minister for Procurement: "Specialist Comments on Letters About Improving Subsidiary Farms"]

[Text] In front of me are several letters to the editors of KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in response to materials published on citizens' private subsidiary farms. All the writers are basically in favor of developing such farms, in favor of the necessary support being given to workers and employees desirous of keeping cows or hogs, of raising potatoes or vegetables in their own gardens. This is a useful thing: the output obtained will enrich citizens' tables and the surplus will be sold to procurement organs.

But teacher A. Dashevskiy, a resident of Oktyabr'skoye village in Turgay-skaya Oblast, is of a different opinion. "I myself have lived in the village for a long time," he writes, "but I've never kept livestock.... A produce store was opened up here several years ago. We can buy milk, kefir, sour cream, meat, potatoes, vegetables and fruit there. They are in better shape sometimes than at home. By that I mean that specialists provide the best output. If only there were more such stores!" That is, A. Dashevskiy thinks the supply of vegetables and other produce should be improved at the expense of the public farms.

I agree with him in only one thing, that the production of produce in the public sector must be constantly increased. But as we know, the sovkhoses and kolkhoses have been and remain the basic suppliers of grain, meat, milk, potatoes and vegetables to the state, and they are increasing delivery volumes year after year. For example, average annual grain purchases in Kazakhstan during the first three years of the 10th Five-Year Plan increased by 2.3 million tons as compared with the preceeding period; potato procurements -- nearly two-fold, vegetables -- by 123,000 tons, milk -- by 223,000 tons, and eggs -- by 539 million. Quite an addition.

The population has an uninterrupted supply of bread, sugar, confectionery and consumer goods produced from agricultural output and raw material. However, the demand is still not being fully met for certain products, meat in particular. In this connection, the necessary steps are being taken to overcome the difficulties which have arisen.

But I cannot agree with those who underestimate the importance of private subsidiary farms. In fact, why should a rural resident have to go to the store for milk or a bunch of onions when he has the opportunity to keep a cow or grow vegetables in his own garden? As busy as the sovkhos worker is in production, he always finds time to devote an hour or two to his garden plot. Moreover, children need to be made familiar with labor.

Attention to the private subsidiary farm has been lessened, which for us has turned into a reduction in the number of head of certain types of livestock, into a reduction in the amount of area planted to vegetable crops and potatoes. This must be corrected, and that was discussed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the October (1977) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It is premature to cut back the production of agricultural produce on private subsidiary farms.

The sale of suckling pigs and young poultry to the population has now been set up and the provision of personal livestock with feed is being improved. The population is being sold up to 100,000 tons of mixed feed each year.

The state is meeting halfway those keeping livestock and selling surplus produce. Thus, 800 g of mixed feed is issued per kilogram of meat (live weight) and 300 g per kilogram of milk.

Rabbit raising is being encouraged. The consumers' cooperative system issues 13.4 kg of mixed feed for rabbit sales.

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes help the population plow their plots, apply chemicals to their gardens, and with other jobs.

All this is unquestionably facilitating the better use of land, growth in the number of head of livestock in private hands, and increasing the production of vegetables, potatoes, fruit and berries. In recent years, the number of cattle in private use in Kazakhstan has increased by 137,000 head, including 42,000 cows, and 217,000 hogs.

The amount of land in truck gardens is also increasing. Many citizens have garden plots.

Last year, 62,000 tons of potatoes was purchased from the population, 114 tons of vegetables, 12,000 tons of grapes, 114 tons of livestock and poultry, 34,000 tons of milk and about 19 million eggs. Some of the surplus was sold to city residents through kolkhoz markets and the consumers' cooperative system.

Such amounts are a small percentage of total procurements, but it would be foolish to reject them. For example, up to 20,000 tons of common onions is purchased each year from the population in Karatal'skiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurgan'skaya Oblast. The amounts of vegetables sold the population in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast and the amounts of melons sold in Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chirchik'skaya oblasts are significant. Many potatoes are procured in a number of oblasts.

An important role in organizing the marketing of surplus produce for the population belongs to the rayon and rural soviets of people's deputies. Soviets of Sayramskiy Rayon, Chimbentskaya Oblast, have proven themselves in this work. Jointly with representatives of procurement organizations, they hold meetings with rural laborers, organize household rounds, reveal surplus produce, and explain purchase terms. They help deliver produce to procurement centers.

Such work is also being done skillfully by Maksimovskiy rural soviet in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Some 1,477 quintals of livestock and more than 3,000 quintals of milk has been purchased here over the past three years. Similar indicators come from Kapitonovskiy rural soviet in Makinskiy Rayon.

However, not everything is properly organized in such procurement. Little attention is yet being paid to providing personal livestock with feed, for which both the consumers' cooperative system and the sovkhoses and kolkhoses are to blame. Fruit and berry harvests of amateur gardeners often are lost.

The trade procurement organizations of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast have acted correctly in opening up additional receiving centers near gardening associations during the heaviest vegetable and fruit maturation period. This is to everyone's advantage.

It is the duty of procurers to ensure the prompt acceptance of surplus agricultural produce offered by the population. This will help increase the production of agricultural produce on private subsidiary farms and meet more fully the demand for it.

11052

CSO: 1824

SUBSIDIARY FARMS AT GOR'KIY AREA ENTERPRISES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 79 p 2

[Article by A. Yershov: "The Plant Has a Subsidiary Farm"]

[Text] The asphalt road takes us past cheerful birch groves which part to reveal broad fields. The subsidiary farm of the Arzamasskiy tool-making plant we are headed for is some 20 km away. My companions, the plant party committee secretary, Yu. Panin, and the enterprise deputy director, V. Pogoretskiy, acquaint us, as they say, with the facts of the case.

The tool-makers were concerned about strengthening the material base of their subsidiary farm. Thus, fixed assets have grown to three million rubles, the tractor fleet has been almost completely up-dated, and more mineral fertilizers are being used. As a result, grain and feed crop harvests have grown appreciably and livestock productiveness has been raised.

"The subsidiary farm is a good supplemental source of the most diverse produce," party committee secretary Yu. Panin thinks. "Last year alone, we obtained more than 170 additional tons of meat and a sufficiency of milk and eggs."

In the next two years, plant workers intend to build a new poultry yard, a feeding stable, to renovate one of the cow barns, and to mechanize all labor-intensive operations. A total of at least 300,000 rubles will be invested in developing the farm.

There is quite a bit that is instructive that could be said about the large-scale, modern subsidiary farm in Dzerzhinsk, this city of chemists and machine builders. Its fields begin almost next to the plant buildings. This proximity is advantageous.

"We have long been convinced that it is more advantageous to have a large subsidiary farm," says Yu. Makarov, chairman of the Dzerzhinsk city ispolkom. "A group of our enterprises -- the 'Kaproaktam,' 'Korund' and 'Orgstekio' associations, the 'Zarya' and 'Khimmash' plants and others -- now plan to build another five feeding stables here on shareholding principles. This

is advantageous in that the new feeding stables will be on a site already in use, one with finished utilities, which will in the end enable us to lower construction costs. It will become possible to fatten 12,000 to 15,000 hogs annually at a single site. The necessary purification facilities, feed shop, and slaughterhouse, including subsequent pork processing, will be built through proportionate participation. The industrial enterprises will allocate about a million rubles for these purposes. Of course, they are already quite involved with their subsidiary farm -- they supply it with heat from plant boilers, and the enterprises have assumed maintenance of the machinery and vehicles.

But still, subsidiary farms are not being extensively developed at industrial enterprises of Gor'kovskaya Oblast. They are rather being created in individual, isolated instances. Take, for example, the large industrial center of Gor'kiy. Hogs were previously fattened on food scraps at a majority of the plants, factories, hospitals and children's institutions here. True, it was generally done on small plots adapted for that purpose. In time, they were taken down. But enterprises have not been in any hurry to create modern subsidiary farms in their place. Now, hogs are fattened in Gor'kiy only in comparatively small numbers by the dining halls trust. By no means all the various scraps available from public catering are being used.

What, then, is keeping industrial enterprises from creating their own subsidiary farms?

One answer is inertia, the absence of true solicitous interest, and lethargy. Let's say some dozen or so hogs are being kept at the Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy on food scraps, and that would appear to be quite satisfactory. True, as enterprise leaders state, they have a rather good plan for building a feeding stable for 400 head, and the site for it has even been selected. But for some reason, they are waiting for instructions from the ministry; and nothing is being done on this question for now other than correspondence. Or take the "Krasnaya Etna" plant, which also tried at one time to rid itself of its subsidiary farm.

"We wanted to create a new subsidiary farm in Bol'sheboldinskiy Rayon," says V. Lavrent'yev, the plant party committee secretary. "But our rayon is under the patronage of Gor'kiy, which is quite far away -- it's hardly profitable to haul scraps and other feed from a city 200 km away."

What seemed to be rather good plans were devised by leaders of the "Dvigatel' revolyutsii" plant. They intended to create a large feeding stable in neighboring Borskiy Rayon when a new metallurgical complex was built. However, other construction project sectors refused to build the facility on a shareholding basis.

Leaders of the very large Gor'kiy Motor Vehicle Plant asked for a minimum of a whole suburban sovkhos and all its land. It must be said that other enterprises as well often lay claim first to kolkhos and sovkhos land, which is

entirely improper. So this is what happens: time passes, and the creation of new subsidiary farms by Gor'kiy enterprises is postponed.

As before, enterprises are still often oriented towards building small feeding stables. Thus, Gor'kiy Railroad, which serves 13 oblasts and autonomous republics and which is a very large transport enterprise, plans as of now to create pig sties for 1,600 head. And it is basically small stockraising premises without overall mechanization which will be built. Of course, it is extremely difficult to count on quickly obtaining a sizeable amount of inexpensive meat under such conditions.

At the oblast forestry administration, I stopped by to talk with V. Kralin, the chief engineer, who admitted that heretofore, not a single dairy farm or feedlot had been created at a timber management administration. And this department, more than any other, has good opportunities to do this.

"We sent the ministry our calculations on creating one farm at the Vetluzhsko-Unzhenskiy timber management administration, and now we're waiting for loans," says V. Kralin. "Of course, the creation of subsidiary farms is associated with certain expenditures and trouble, so certain leaders seem to be side-stepping this matter, trying not to complicate their lives. At the same time, there are considerable opportunities for creating subsidiary farms at oblast industrial enterprises. About 18,000 ha of peatbog, unproductive and vacant land suitable for these purposes has been revealed. Of course, quite a bit of effort and money will be required to make these tracts decent, but experience has shown it to be a very worthwhile cause."

11052

CSO: 1824

DECREE ON INCREASE IN PEA PRODUCTION, PURCHASES ADOPTED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Production and Purchases of Peas"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree "On Additional Measures To Increase the Production and Purchases of Peas." It is aimed at more fully meeting the needs of the national economy for the grain of this crop.

It was proposed that the councils of ministers of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Georgian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR and Kirgiz SSR, USSR Ministry of Agriculture, USSR Ministry of Procurements, councils of ministers of autonomous republics and kray, oblast and rayon executive committees examine in each republic, kray, oblast, rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhos the state of affairs with the organization of the production and procurements of peas and develop and implement additional measures for increasing the production and purchases of the grain of this crop and for improving its quality.

At the same time, special attention should be drawn to introducing on each pea cultivating farm scientifically substantiated techniques of pea production, which make it possible to obtain high harvests of this crop, to meet the full need of kolkhozes, sovkhos and other agricultural enterprises for seeds and to promptly harvest and process peas after the harvest.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building is given the assignment to manufacture and deliver harvesters for the harvesting of pod bearing crops to agriculture.

For the purpose of increasing the material interest of farms in raising the production and sale of peas to the state, beginning with the 1979 harvest, for kolkhozes, sovkhos and other agricultural enterprises the purchase price of yellow and green food peas has been fixed at 160 rubles per ton of basic quality requirements and for fodder (gray) and different-type (mixture according to color) peas, 110 rubles per ton of basic quality requirements.

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CSO: 1824

BEST DATES FOR BUCKWHEAT SOWING DISCUSSED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 May 79 p 2

[Article by A. Anokhin, senior scientific worker at the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Farming, candidate of agricultural sciences:
"When To Sow Buckwheat"]

[Text] Nonobservance of the best dates for sowing buckwheat is one of the reasons for the low harvests. This factor is decisive in the technique of cultivation of the hulled crop. Scientific investigations have established that the buckwheat harvest depends on sowing dates 43 percent.

To this day production workers have the opinion that buckwheat should be sown on several dates. The example of the experimental Zazer'ye base of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Farming illustrates to what this leads. On that base in 1978 on 37 hectares sowing was done on the best dates: The grain harvest totaled 19.8 quintals per hectare. On 43 hectares sowing was done 8 to 10 days later: The yield proved to be 12 quintals lower. Both plots were located on the same field. In the author's experiments in 1978 the buckwheat harvest totaled (in terms of 14 percent moisture and 100 percent purity) 16.4 quintals per hectare when sown on the best date, 6.8 quintals per hectare when sown 10 days late and 1.3 quintals per hectare when sown 20 days late.

Taking into account the biological characteristics of regionalized and promising buckwheat varieties (Yubileynaya-2, Iskra and Chernoplodnaya), they should be sown on different dates and at different sowing rates. For example, this year the tetraploid variety Iskra should be sown before 20 May, while the diploid varieties Yubileynaya-2 and Chernoplodnaya and others, from 18 through 25 May.

It is preferable to sow all the above-mentioned regionalized varieties by the wide-row single-stroke method. For the wide-row method (Iskra variety) the best sowing rate is 1.5 to 1.8 million germinated seeds per hectare and for all diploid varieties, 2 to 2.5 million. With the ordinary method of sowing 2.5 to 3 and 4 to 4.5 million germinated seeds per hectare are recommended respectively.

In case of formation of soil crust immediately after sowing it should be destroyed by rotary hoes or harrows of the ZRZS-1 type. About 2 or 3 days before buckwheat sprouts the plot must be treated with a solution of herbicide 2,4-D (amine salt) in an amount of 1.2 kg of the active substance per hectare. The plot should be sprayed only with boom sprayers.

It is also necessary to more widely practice the presprouting harrowing of crops for the destruction of germinating weeds. This should be done 3 to 4 days before buckwheat sprouts. This can also be done during the phase of the first true leaf. A skillful combination of harrowing and a competent use of amine salt will enable the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to have clean areas sown with buckwheat, which, undoubtedly, will have a positive effect on its harvests.

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CSO: 18,24

INCREASED PEST CONTROL IN BELORUSSIA URGED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 May 79 p 3

[Article by P. Yas'kova, head of the laboratory of forecasts and diagnosis of pests and diseases of agricultural crops of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, and N. Kharchenko, head of the laboratory of forecasts of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection: "Forecast of the Appearance of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Crops During the Third Ten-Day Period in May"]

[Text] The sharp rise in temperature has activated the pests of agricultural crops. Therefore, it is necessary to intensify the control over crops in order to avoid harvest losses.

The flight of frit flies that has begun in Gomel'skaya and Brestskaya oblasts will sharply intensify while the warm weather continues. Some early crops have entered the tillering stage. Therefore, main damage is done to late crops. The increased population and harmfulness of frit flies is also expected during late grain crops and in the republic's central zone. When 25 to 30 flies per unit of recording are detected on barley, 35 to 40, on oats and 25 to 50, on wheat during the phase of two to three leaves and the beginning of tillering, it is necessary to treat crops with insecticides, combining this work with chemical weeding.

A mass flight of timothy flies is observed in a number of rayons in Mogilevskaya and Minskaya oblasts. With an onset of a critical population--more than 30 flies per unit of recording--it is necessary to immediately begin the treatment of the seed plants of timothy grass. Special attention should be drawn to the seed plants in use for the second and third year.

A high population of flax flea beetles is noted in the republic's southern and central zones. The pest population is also increasing in northern regions. It is necessary to intensify the control over flax crops and, with due regard for the pest population, to implement protective measures. In connection with the dry and hot weather and increased activity of flea beetles it is advisable to carry out marginal treatments of fields 1 or 2 days before the appearance of sprouts.

Everywhere, in particular in the republic's southern and central regions, focal serious damage from sugar beet flea beetles and opaque carrion beetles is possible. It is necessary to increase the control over the crops of sugar and fodder beets and in case of a high population of pests to begin chemical treatments.

Under present weather conditions turnip flea beetles and spring cabbage flies present a great danger for the areas sown with cruciferous crops. It is necessary to promptly begin the chemical treatment of cabbage.

Stictorial and leaf mining pests have appeared in the gardens of the republic's central and northern regions. The maturation and flight of the ascospores of the apple scab continue in the republic's southern and central zones. The scattering of the spores of the apple scab will begin in the northern regions during the middle of the third 10-day period in May. According to a long-term forecast, a moderate development of the disease is expected during the first period of vegetation. In gardens, where eradicating spraying was not carried out before the swelling of buds, it is necessary to carry out combined treatments with an insecticide and fungicide mixture with due regard for the threshold of harmfulness.

Masses of pear weevils have now appeared on areas sown with barley, oats and cereal grass in a number of the republic's regions. Attention must be drawn to this pest and, when its population is high, sown areas must be treated.

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BELORUSSIAN RAYONS LAG IN MEAT, MILK PRODUCTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by S. Simurov, correspondent of PRAVDA: "On the Bottom Line"]

[Text] Much has been done in the last few years in Belorussia for the development of all sectors of agriculture. The achievements of the working people of the republic are well known. But they could have been considerably higher as comrade L. I. Brezhnev said during his visit to Minsk. A strict analysis conducted during reports and elections to party organizations proves the same. It became quite clear that the general growth conceals serious omissions in the management of agriculture, that large reserves remain unutilized.

It is enough to cite such facts. More than half of the 117 rayons have indices of meat and milk production below the average for the republic. Let us take Mogilevskaya Oblast. The difference between the leading and lagging rayons in the yield of grain crops reaches 8-10 quintals here, of potatoes--80-100 quintals; in production per 100 hectares of farmland: milk--160, meat--50 quintals. A great reserve! And how is it utilized? Why is it that some rayons are firmly stuck among the lagging ones? This is discussed in the following published correspondence.

Krasnopol'ye is one of the lagging rayons in Mogilevskaya Oblast. With sad persistence it occupies the lowest line in republic indicators. The rayon leadership changed many times in Krasnopol'ye. The administrators of many farms also do not remain in office for long. Only one thing is unchangeable--the economic backwardness. Here the production of meat and milk per 100 hectares of farmland is much lower than on the average in the republic. Six kolkhozes out of 10 and three sovkhoses out of six are unprofitable; in the rest of them the profitability is extremely low.

When you visit the rayon and talk with the people, an impression forms that somehow everybody has become used to such a situation and because of that they talk about the reasons for lagging quite indifferently. And they should be discussed in more detail, with all acuteness required by the decisions of the July and November (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

One of the major reasons low productivity of the farms in the rayon is a weak fodder base. This in turn is closely related to the way land is used. To start with, the arable land occupies only half of the farmlands. Swampy meadows and pastures covered with shrubs stretch for many kilometers. Area or cultivated fields are scattered between them. Of course it is hard to operate machines under such conditions. Little fertilizer is applied; as a rule fertilizers are allotted for arable lands.

It wouldn't be a bad idea to let land ameliorators work here--a farmer's dream. Here is a gold mine!

Yes, it is not a joke to drain and improve 40,000 hectares of swampy lands; without help the farms cannot cope with the problem. Long ago the rayon raised the question of creating a special organization. And at last, 3 years ago, a mobile land development column (PMK-23) began to operate here. It drains about 1,000 hectares of land annually. It's not bad for a start. But it cannot work at such a rate any longer. This became obvious especially after last year's July CPSU Central Committee Plenum where the need for developing land reclamation and increasing the return of ameliorated lands was discussed.

The working people of the rayon perceived the resolutions of the Plenum as a genuine program of action. While discussing their goals in the light of these resolutions, the communists made those strictly responsible who do not display initiative in the search and utilization of internal resources. For example, administrators of the "Komintern" kolkhoz were severely criticized at the plenum of the party raykom for the mixed nature of the yields. The issue was also raised that a number of farms can already produce more fodder at present if they properly apply themselves to the improvement of meadows and pastures and organize grass cultivation. Much attention has also been paid to the problems of farm production concentration and specialization. As a result the Krasnopol'sky have quite clearly defined their goals.

However the implementation of the program depends directly on the intensity of land development. The farms do some things themselves, but that is a drop in the bucket. For this reason the raykom of the party and the rayispolkom persistently raise the question of strengthening PMK-23 so that the latter can annually improve at least 3-4,000 hectares. Also, a suggestion was made to bring in on a contractual basis land development enterprises of those rayons where there is less of this kind of work as well as "Selkhoztekhnika" organizations. Alas! The oblast administration of land development and water management as well as the Mogilev Oblispolkom have taken these suggestions coolly. The party obkom agricultural department also did not show any interest in the suggestions either. This is a completely characteristic fact.

It would not be true to say that the oblast has entirely forgotten about Krasnopol'skiy Rayon. It is remembered and quite often. In the last few years the Mogilevskiy party has discussed various problems related to the

rayon six times. The Krasnopol'tsy are consistently criticized for lagging at oblast meetings. But when it comes to actual help for the lagging ones the enthusiasm of the critics fades away.

Six months ago the obkom bureau met. It discussed the unsatisfactory work of the Krasnopol'skiy Rayispolkom in the management of capital construction. In the rayon an interfarm livestock complex was not put into operation on time, work was poorly organized on the construction of a feed producing plant and a settlement for livestock workers. A series of measures for the speediest completion of these projects important for the rayon was recommended to the oblast administration of agriculture, "Krichevskelstroy" trust and the oblast association of interkolkhoz construction organizations. The party raykom and rayispolkom were called on to provide efficient supervision of their implementation.

A fairly long time passed but the situation hardly changed. The livestock complex is still semivacant: Water and heat supply of the buildings is poorly organized. As regards the feed producing plant the assembly of the equipment was barely begun.

Let's take the problem of roads. Krasnopol'ye is a remote rayon. There are no railroads here and in general the situation with roads is unsatisfactory. Shipment costs of the local farms are three times higher than in other rayons of the oblast.

The workers of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry of the republic prefer to deal with those enterprises that are located closer to the railroad and highways, state with bitterness the Krasnopol'tsy--and we have neither this, nor that.

In short the problem of roads is one of the most urgent ones. Six years ago the problem began to be solved. But up until now little success has been achieved. The rayon lacks its own gravel. It has to be shipped from hundreds of kilometers away, there are insufficient transportation facilities. Bitumen is not allotted for this area, there are no reinforced concrete parts for the construction of bridges or simple construction mechanisms. The organizers have applied everywhere with requests for aid. To the obldorstroy (oblast road construction organization), Gosplan, Republic Ministry of Construction and Operation of Highways. From everywhere came only promises.

One shouldn't get the impression that "petitioners" from the rayon come to the oblast and republic centers. It's not so. Much is done here by local authorities themselves. However, that's no reason to let what is due to krasnopol'skiy rayon slip by.

We cannot do without aid; the rayon must stand on its own feet, says first secretary of the party raykom S. Krutovitsov--only we do not get too much of such attention. More often one can hear the following: first of all come Shklov, Gorkiy, Mstislavl. They decide the fate of the oblast indices.

Of course, the leading rayons, the best farms are the major base in the drive for the fulfillment of great tasks set up for the rural working people of the oblast. But what does it mean to be guided by leading ones? It means to learn from them how to work, to utilize their experience more extensively so that those lagging catch up rapidly. There cannot be any other approach. The catching up of lagging rayons is an important reserve of the oblast for increasing agricultural production.

Meanwhile this reserve is underestimated in Mogilev where they act according to the principle: The one that achieves the best results receives more machinery, fertilizers and gets more attention. And the lagging ones receive only criticism....

Unfortunately, such a reproach can be made to the republic organizations as well. They remember in the rayon how deputy minister of agriculture of the Belorussian SSR F. Mirochitskiy, who is in charge of livestock problems, "made fun" of the Krasnopol'tsy at one of the meetings: It is said that on some farms goats produce more milk than your cows. And besides they also produce wool.... The Krasnopol'tsy endured the insult. But among themselves they said: Of course one may criticize and it is necessary. But it wouldn't be a bad idea to examine properly the causes of lagging. The same comrade Mirochitskiy found time to visit many foreign countries. But during 10 years of occupying the office of deputy minister not once did he find time to visit Krasnopol'ye....

However, it would be unfair to assert that at the request of the Krasnopol'tsy an authoritative commission from the Ministry inspected the rayon for several days. And the commission consisted of scientists and specialists. They studied the reasons for farms lagging and ways of increasing the productivity of farmlands, of public livestock. The extensive and well-argued report contained sensible recommendations that maintain their urgency to the present-day. And what then? Most of these recommendations remained only wishful thinking. The report first figured as an informative document, and then everybody simply forgot about it, in Mogilev as well as in Minsk.

It is known that the success of any business is determined by people. The party obkom oblast and republic departments took measures to strengthen the lagging rayons with personnel. But in this case as well there is no evidence of striving to complete the undertaking. Let us take, for example, specialists in agriculture that are lacking in the Krasnopol'skiy Rayon. According to records 260 graduates of universities and tekhnikums have been assigned here the last 8 years. The number seems high although it is far from meeting requirements. But what happened later? Fifty young specialists did not even arrive in the rayon. From those remaining, 147 persons left their assigned places for different reasons. Of course, the Krasnopol administrators are greatly to blame themselves: They failed to attract specialists, to help them settle their everyday life, etc. Nevertheless the responsibility cannot be relieved from those who assign young agronomists, zoologists, engineers to the rural area. Quite often this is done formally, without considering the specificity of the rayon, the inclinations of the specialists themselves.

A wish for the Krasnopol'skiy can be heard in the obkom and oblispolkom: Let them worry about personnel. The rayon listens to this advice. For example, the party rayon, the farms have set out to train their own specialists, they have sent to universities and tekhnikums around 300 persons.

Such a fact shows what significant progress can be attained if the problem of personnel is tackled in earnest. During the recent years many farms in the rayon were able to significantly raise the yields of potatoes. An important part was played in this case by specialized links whose leadership was strengthened by communists--best potato growers, machine operators. This is what determines the success of an undertaking.

However, there still remain many troublesome sectors in lagging areas. One of them is livestock raising. Isn't the strengthening of such sectors with personnel one of the most urgent concerns of the oblast organizations? In the case of the Krasnopol'skiy Rayon it is obvious that the oblast administration of agriculture and the branch department of the obkom do not pay proper attention to this problem. For example, how can it be explained that apathy is displayed here to facts of high personnel turnover in this economically weak rayon? Moreover, sometimes the drain of personnel is promoted by holding out one's hand to those who are overcome by a desire to change locations, and this precisely in such a manner that two secretaries of the party rayon, the chairman of the People's Control Committee and the editor of the rayon newspaper have left the rayon.

Pulling the economically weak rayons up to the level of leading ones is a great reserve of the rural area not only in Mogilevskaya but in other oblasts of the republic as well.

We are taking it into account, remarks the head of the agricultural section of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party N. Dementey. The measures of party obkoms and raykoms oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms for the improvement of production activities of lagging kolkhozes and sovkhozes were approved at the end of the last year. It is a question of giving help to 35 farms in the republic in strengthening them with specialists, training machine operating personnel, developing land reclamation, the expansion of housing, production and road construction. In the Mogilevskaya oblast 88 farms will be embraced by these measures. It is also planned to organize special training of supervisors of lagging collectives leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Well, it's not a bad intention. Now it is important, as it was pointed out at the September Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that the good resolution should be vigorously supported by effective organizational measures, concrete active work and effective work check-up.

SHORTER PRESLAUGHTER REST OF CATTLE RECOMMENDED

Moscow MYASNAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 79 pp 38-42

[Article by I. G. Bereza, candidate of biological sciences, docent, L'vov Zooveterinary Institute: "Effect of Preslaughter Keeping of Young Cattle on the Quantity and Quality of Meat"]

[Text] From the editors. The published article by I. G. Bereza proposes ways of improving the system of pre-slaughter preparation of young cattle aimed at preserving the quantity and quality of raw materials for the meat industry. It raises the problem of the need to shorten the time of preslaughter keeping envisaged by the instruction in effect. The article presents interesting data confirming some results of research by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Meat Industry and other organizations on the differentiation of the periods of preslaughter rest of livestock and its direct organization on farms.

The editors ask specialists in agriculture and the meat industry to express their opinion on the problems touched upon in I. G. Bereza's article and to share the practical experience accumulated on the farms that deliver livestock.

The developed and introduced system for the transfer and acceptance of livestock according to the quantity and quality of meat [1-5] played a progressive role in improving the quality of raw materials and reducing the expenditures on the procurement and acceptance of livestock, created the prerequisites for expanding production relations between the enterprises of the meat industry and agriculture on the basis of mutually advantageous relations and so forth. At present more than 95 percent of the country's meat combines accept livestock from farms according to this system. In the Ukrainian SSR 129 meat and fat shops at meat combines, slaughter centers and poultry combines adopted the acceptance of livestock according to the new system more than 2 years ago. Throughout the country certain practical experience was accumulated under the conditions of the system of transfer and acceptance according to the quantity and quality of meat, its economic efficiency was

determined on the basis of the example of a number of oblasts and republics [6-8] and the role of the veterinary and sanitary expert examination was disclosed [9-12]. However, some of the system's principles, for the purpose of its further improvement, must be refined. In particular, the same period (24 hours) of preslaughter keeping of livestock at the bases of meat combines remained, while the conditions of the transfer and acceptance of livestock changed sharply. According to our observations, on most farms in a number of oblasts in the Ukrainian SSR on the day of delivery of livestock to a meat combine animals are not fed (if they are sent early in the morning), are without fodder on farms for about 12 to 16 hours (all night), or are given a small amount of fodder (when they are sent to a meat combine during the day).

In the Ukraine only small quantities of livestock are shipped by railroad to meat processing enterprises. For example, the Ukrainian SSR national economic plan for 1978 envisaged the long-distance transportation of about 6.7 percent of the cattle and 3 percent of the hogs, in particular, to the industrial centers of Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts, the Transcaucasian republics and Leningrad only from nine of the republic's oblasts. Basically, animals are delivered from farms to the republic's meat combines by motor transport, which carries 91.73 percent of the cattle, 97 percent of the hogs and 100 percent of the sheep, horses, rabbits and poultry.

In all the republic's oblasts (with the exception of Chernovitskaya Oblast) there are from two to eight meat combines (not counting the meat and fat shops at poultry combines), at which livestock from certain raw material zones is processed. The average radius of livestock delivery is 20 to 110 km and the duration is no more than 2 or 3 hours. It can be assumed that livestock does not get very tired during such transportation and, therefore, it does not need a lengthy preslaughter keeping at the livestock base of a meat combine. Under the conditions of the transfer and acceptance of livestock according to the quantity and quality of meat the determination of the optimum periods and conditions of preslaughter keeping of cattle is very urgent.

To study this problem, at the L'viv, Stry, Khodorov, Ternopol', Ivano-Frankovsk and Novevolynsk meat combines in 1971-1972 the author of this article conducted six series of control slaughters of more than 500 head of cattle with various periods of preslaughter keeping (0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 24, 36, 48 and 72 hours).

As an example, the article presents the results of one experiment conducted at the commodity department of the Chervoniy Zovten' Kolkhos in Rogatinskiy Rayon, Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast. Eighteen-month old cattle of a higher degree of fatness of the Simmenthal breed was selected and control and experimental groups were formed according to the live mass. On the farm the animals were tethered under the same conditions of feeding and care. Before

the animals were sent to the meat combine, they were without fodder for 12 hours. The distance of livestock transportation was 70 km and the duration was 7 hours. After the delivery to the meat combine and unloading the young stock was clinically examined twice and individually weighed and its degree of fatness was determined. All animals were of a higher category of fatness. Clinical investigations established that the temperature, pulse and respiration of animals immediately after unloading from motor vehicles (0 to 25 min) and during weighing (60 to 90 min) were within the physiological norm. However, owing to some excitation, the pulse and respiration rate of young stock (especially of small bulls) during loading and unloading, as well as during driving into pens, was slightly higher than on the farm before the loading. The general state was good and signs of pronounced fatigue were not observed. During the clinical examination and weighing all animals were tethered in the open pens of the meat combine's livestock base.

About 2 hours were spent on unloading from motor vehicles, individual weighing, twofold clinical examination and delivery of animals for slaughter, but because the young stock of control and experimental groups was under conditions of tether keeping (without a physical load), we conditionally take this time as 0.

Owing to the vastness of experimental data, the article presents material on animals, whose preslaughter keeping lasted 0 and 24 hours.

Animals of the control group (first group, heifers and second group, small bulls) were slaughtered immediately after the delivery to the base, and of the experimental group, after 24 hours of loose starvation keeping in open pens of the livestock base. Animals received an unlimited amount of water.

Subsequently, the clinical state of the experimental group of animals was controlled for 24 hours of keeping at the livestock base after 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 hours. As a result of the investigations it was established that after 2 to 4 hours of loose keeping of small bulls there was clinically pronounced fatigue (depressed state, accelerated cardiac activity and hurried breathing), which was connected with their great mobility (physical load) due to sexual activity. Fatigue was maximal after 6 to 8 and 20 to 24 hours of preslaughter keeping. In the morning (at 0600 hours the next day) the fatigue of small bulls was somewhat lower, which was connected with their smaller mobility at night time. In heifers of the experimental group signs of fatigue of a much smaller intensity after similar time intervals were revealed in 16.7 to 33.7 percent.

Data on the effect of preslaughter keeping of young cattle of various sexes on a change in the live mass, as well as on the yield of carcasses and slaughter products, are presented in the table.

Indicators	Group of Heifers		Group of Steers	
	Control	Experimental	Control	Experimental
Live mass, kg				
when taken off fattening (on a farm)	349.1±7.45	349.0±6.33	375.0±4.87	375.1±6.96
after delivery to a meat combine	341.0±7.55	341.0±5.93	368.0±4.86	368.0±7.39
before slaughter	341.0±7.55	317.3±5.87	368.0±4.86	347.3±7.33
Carcass mass, kg	163.5±2.69	157.8±2.40	185.8±3.00	176.2±3.55
	47.97	46.28	50.49	47.87
Carcass yield, % of the live mass after delivery to a meat combine	173.9±2.67	167.1±2.42	193.1±1.23	181.7±3.63
Slaughter mass, kg				
after delivery to a meat combine	50.99	49.00	52.47	49.37
Mass, kg				
of internal fat	10.39±0.42	9.32±0.06	7.32±0.23	5.55±0.35
of the liver	4.24±0.30	3.95±0.10	5.48±0.08	4.80±0.12
of the heart	1.14±0.03	1.23±0.01	1.24±0.03	1.32±0.04
of kidneys	0.65±0.03	0.64±0.03	0.67±0.03	0.73±0.02
of lungs	2.39±0.08	2.50±0.11	2.60±0.09	2.80±0.08
of the contents of rumens and stomach	40.0 ±1.10	34.9±0.54	42.2±0.51	39.5±0.42
of the contents of the intestine	16.2±0.43	12.0±0.42	9.9±0.28	8.9±0.34
of the contents of the gastro-intestinal tract	56.2±1.83	46.9±1.06	52.1±0.55	48.4±0.66
yield, %				
of internal fat	3.05	2.73	1.99	1.51
of the liver	1.25	1.16	1.49	1.31
of the heart	0.33	0.37	0.34	0.36
of kidneys	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.20
of lungs	0.70	0.73	0.71	0.76
of the contents of rumens and stomach	11.73	10.23	11.47	10.73
of the contents of the intestine	4.75	3.52	2.69	2.42
of the contents of the gastro-intestinal tract	16.48	13.75	14.16	13.15

The live mass of heifers and small bulls of control and experimental groups was the same during removal from fattening (on the farm) and delivery to the meat combine. In animals of the experimental group the live mass was reduced considerably as compared with animals of the control group. The live mass of animals during the period of preslaughter keeping at the base of the meat combine was reduced not only as a result of the change in the contents of the gastrointestinal tract, but also as a result of the sharp decrease in the mass of body tissues, which was indicated by the reduction in the mass of meat carcasses, internal fat and liver.

In heifers and small bulls of the experimental group, as compared with the control group, the mass and yield of the heart and lungs increased slightly, which, evidently, was connected with an increase in their functional activity (load). In small bulls of the experimental group the mass and yield of kidneys also increased slightly, as compared with small bulls of the control group, whereas in heifers of both groups they were the same.

Immediately after the slaughter of animals samples were selected for a bacteriological investigation from the longest muscle of the back, flexors of the fingers of extremities, gluteal muscle, popliteal and superficial cervical lymph nodes and liver and inoculations were made on plain agar, beef extract broth and the Endo and Killian culture medium. Cultivation was done by the generally accepted method.

Microflora was not detected in the muscle tissue and lymph nodes of the carcasses of heifers and small bulls of the control group and of heifers of the experimental group. Nor were microorganisms detected in the liver of heifers of the control group. Coccal microflora was isolated from the samples of the liver of carcasses of one small bull of the control group and of a heifer of the experimental group. A coliform bacterium was isolated from the samples of the muscle tissue and lymph nodes of the carcass and liver of small bulls of the experimental group in 2.2 and 3 cases respectively. However, its enteropathogenic strains were not revealed.

During a commercial and sanitary evaluation of meat output (GIST 779-56) workers of the department of industrial veterinary control at the meat combine classified the carcasses of heifers and small bulls of both groups with the first category of fatness. However, one carcass of a small bull of the experimental group proved to be greatly injured and it was classified (after the appropriate trimming of the injured sections) with nonstandard carcasses. Furthermore, during the trimming and processing of meat carcasses of other small bulls of the experimental group the amount of meat cutoffs due to injuries was (35 percent) higher as compared with small bulls of the control group. Significant differences were not established in the amount of meat cutoffs obtained during the trimming of carcasses of heifers of both groups.

Similar results were also obtained in other series of experiments.

The results obtained indicate that during a loose preslaughter keeping of young cattle at the base of a meat combine for 24 hours there are losses of the live mass and the yield of meat carcasses, internal fat and liver is also reduced. Losses of slaughter products in small bulls are observed not only owing to a reduction in the carcass mass, but also as a result of the significant number of injured sections.

The results of this and other series of investigations show that a loose preslaughter keeping of noncastrated small bulls at the livestock base of a meat combine for 0 to 24 hours does not lead to their rest after transportation, but results in great fatigue and weakening of the body, decrease in the barrier function of the intestinal wall and increase in the bacterial seeding of the muscle tissue and lymph nodes of carcasses and liver.

The data of bacteriological investigations of meat and liver show that after a short transportation (2 hours) of young cattle (over a distance of 70 km) on motor vehicles with a 16-hour keeping without fodder on a farm the preslaughter keeping at the livestock base of a meat combine is not necessary or should be no longer than 2 hours with a mandatory tether keeping of noncastrated small bulls.

The results of investigations give reason to believe that with the system of transfer and acceptance of livestock according to the quantity and quality of meat under conditions of the Ukrainian SSR it is advisable to sharply reduce the preslaughter starvation keeping of young cattle at the livestock base of meat combines and to send livestock (especially noncastrated small bulls) for processing immediately or during the first hours after delivery. For the purpose of preventing great fatigue in noncastrated small bulls at the livestock base, increase in the losses of output and deterioration in the sanitary state of beef it is advisable to recommend that farms that deliver livestock keep cattle on a starvation diet before delivery to meat combines for 13 to 16 hours directly at commodity departments and meat combines keep noncastrated small bulls on a tether after they are unloaded from motor vehicles. Furthermore, the republic's meat combines that adopted the centralized delivery of livestock from farms should adopt the hourly calendar schedule for the purpose of preventing significant losses of live mass and deterioration in the quality of meat.

During the development of the hourly calendar schedule it is necessary to take into account the dates of sale indicated in annual contract agreements, the quarterly plans of state livestock purchases established for oblasts by the republic's Council of Ministers, as well as the monthly volume of livestock deliveries for individual regions and farms. For the coordination of transport and procurement work 15 days before the beginning of each month the farms of the raw material zone should submit to the meat combine data on the time and dates of delivery of livestock directly to farms with an indication of the type of livestock and its quantity and live mass, as well as report the accurate address of a farm and department. Having obtained these data, the meat combine takes them as the basis, but coordinates the monthly

volume of delivery with the number of animals indicated in the contract agreement and corrects the hourly calendar schedule with a calculation of the full load of the production capacities of an enterprise for a month. No later than on the 1st of every month the consolidated hourly calendar schedule of the delivery and acceptance of livestock on farms should be coordinated in every region with the administration of agriculture and approved by the state inspectorate for purchases and quality. Six days before the beginning of the month the meat combine should advise every kolkhoz and sovkhoz of the approved schedule. The base of the meat combine, administration of agriculture and state inspectorate of every region should control the course of its fulfillment. The administration of the meat combine should entrust the acceptance clerk of the base with the performance of control functions for the purpose of regulating in terms of time the delivery of livestock to the meat combine and for slaughter according to the hourly calendar schedule by a prompt dispatch of livestock vans for the acceptance of animals on farms. The hourly calendar schedule should envisage the acceptance of livestock early in the morning on several farms located at a close distance from the enterprise for the purpose of delivering animals to the meat combine at the beginning of the work day.

The farms that deliver livestock should repair roads and places for the delivery and transportation of livestock and keep them in a good condition, for which it is necessary to build loading sites. Departments must be provided with scales for weighing animals.

By the time set by the schedule livestock must be tagged and weighed, the degree of fatness of every animal must be determined and the veterinary certificate and herd list must be formulated. By the time specialized transport arrives at the place of delivery of animals on the farm there should be a specialist and livestock loaders. During the transfer and acceptance of livestock on a farm early in the morning it should be weighed the day before and tagged. Cattle is not fed on a farm if it is to be slaughtered during the day, which the farm specialist appropriately records in the herd list.

For the purpose of reliably fixing noncastrated heavy small bulls during loading, unloading and tethering, it is advisable to use stick poles, whose manufacture should be expanded.

Animals should be unloaded and sorted by the forces and funds of the meat combine with a mandatory presence of the deliverer.

An increase in the pool of livestock vans in the meat industry will make it possible to transport all the procured livestock from the republic's farms in a centralized manner according to the hourly calendar schedule. This will ensure an efficient operation of meat combines and will lead to the shortening of the preslaughter keeping of livestock. As a result, meat losses will be reduced and the sanitary state and food qualities of meat will be improved
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LIVESTOCK, DAIRY SITUATION IN L'VOVSKAYA OBLAST DISCUSSED

Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 May 79 p 2

[Article by V. Popov, secretary of the L'vovskaya Oblast Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Farms Are Operating in a New Way"]

[Text] Last year the rural workers of our oblast successfully coped with the fulfillment of increased socialist obligations for the production of all types of agricultural products and their sale to the state. Livestock breeders also made an important contribution to this success. Year after year the productivity of the public herd increases and pedigree breeding work improves. An average of 2,999 kg of milk per cow was obtained last year. Qualitative indicators have improved considerably. More than 90 percent of the milk sent to the state is first-grade and, for the most part, the livestock delivered to procurement centers is of a higher degree of fatness.

In the last few years industrial techniques in poultry breeding and in the production of pork and bee. have been developed and introduced into practice and specialization and concentration have been carried out, which has contributed to an increase in the productivity of animals.

However, specialists believe that, for example, cows of the black-and-white breed, which are cultivated in our zone, can give no less than 4,000 to 5,000 kg of milk. For this it is necessary not only to improve the fodder base, but to create new forms of keeping livestock.

Having generalized the scientific recommendations and practical experience of advanced workers and creatively used it under local conditions, scientists and specialists developed and introduced a new advanced technique--continuous shop system of milk production, which most fully took into consideration the physiological and productive characteristics of animals during the stall and summer-pasture period. Depending on the physiological state the herd is divided into four technological groups, which are formed into individual shops, where the duration of keeping dry cows is 50 days, of calving, 25 days, of increasing milk yield and insemination, 60 to 90 days, and of milk production, 200 to 300 days.

The continuous shop system of milk production introduced on the oblast's farms made it possible to correctly solve the problem of feeding animals, to specialize labor, to clearly differentiate the functions of specialists and livestock breeders and to affect herd reproduction, the organization of production and its economic efficiency. With the introduction of this technique the number of workers in dairy husbandry was reduced by 15 to 20 percent. A total of 50 milk cows and more are assigned to one operator.

Initially, this technique was introduced on the oblast's base dairy farms. Working according to the new method, these farms increased the productivity of cows by 400 to 700 kg of milk annually, lowered labor expenditures to 15 percent and began to much better use production premises. For example, on the Ukraina Volkhoz in Kamenskiy-Buzskiy Rayon in 2 years of work according to the new technique milk yields per cow increased by an average of 892 kg, the production cost of 1 quintal of milk was lowered to 16 rubles and profitability increased from 22 to 35 percent. The expenditures of fodder and labor on milk production were reduced considerably.

A total of 270 milk selling farms have now adopted the continuous shop system of milk production, which, incidentally, does not require large capital investments and, as practice shows, can be done basically as a result of the reconstruction of old livestock barns.

It is important to note that with such an organization of labor farm collectives are consolidated and the role of party and trade-union organizations is raised.

Furthermore, the approach to the evaluation and remuneration of labor of individual workers at all the stages of the technological cycle has changed fundamentally. The socialist competition has become more effective. It is carried out in every production subdivision and is directed primarily toward the development of the initiative of ordinary workers, not only of farm managers and the aktiv.

More than 560 experts in mechanical milking in our oblast now obtain from 4,000 to 7,000 l of milk per cow. For example, E. Kolodiy, milkmaid on the Zhurivnyi Livkhoz in Piatykovskiy Rayon, this year has undertaken the obligation to obtain 5,000 l of milk per cow. Last Year A. Doroshchak, expert in mechanical milking in the Vinnikovskiy Livkhoz, changed over to servicing 14 first heifers and obtained 4,738 kg of milk from each of them. About 600 milkeness undertook the obligation to obtain from each cow no less than 4,000 to 5,000 kg of milk.

Many farms have sent all rural workers, who work on farms in a shop manner, on to effect. To be concerned with each of them, to reinforce moral incentives with efficient financial incentives and to create good working and living conditions for people--this is the first duty of farm managers and rural party and trade-union organizations.

For 1979 more responsible tasks were set for the oblast's livestock breeders. It will be necessary to ensure the sale of 163,000 tons of meat, 552,000 tons of milk and 267 million eggs to the state. For this it is necessary, as compared with 1978, to increase the purchases of livestock and poultry by 10.6 percent, of milk, by 6.1 percent and of eggs, by 4.2 percent. Previously, the oblast did not attain such rates of increase.

First of all, we are solving the problems of improving the breed and productive qualities of livestock and of the fodder base and of increasing the stock of cattle, hogs and poultry and of the weight gains during fattening.

A further increase in the production of livestock products is inconceivable without a firm fodder base. It is still weak on a significant number of farms.

In the oblast there are more than 400,000 hectares of natural meadows and pastures. This is not so much. We have the task of maximally increasing the productivity of natural land and of raising the yield of all fodder crops in order to augment the output of fodder units per hectare 1.5 times. It is necessary to work on improving the quality of mixed feed and the strict observance of the established formulas.

At the same time, there are many problems, which it is difficult for us to solve locally. In particular, the planned documents received for the construction and reconstruction of livestock barns do not always take into consideration modern requirements. Often the work of interkolkhoz mixed feed plants is hampered owing to the lack of the necessary components.

Unfortunately, the problems of providing farms with livestock and milk trucks are being solved slowly. There is a shortage of refrigerating units for cooling milk and of milking apparatus. Very few self-pumping milk lorries are received. We also have difficulties with the purchase of equipment for farms. The oblast's farms are not sufficiently supplied with mineral fertilizers.

The solution of all these problems will make it possible to activate the potentials for increasing the production of livestock products and to successfully fulfill the high socialist obligations of the fourth year and of the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole. This will be our contribution to the fulfillment of the historical decisions of the 25th Party Congress.

ADVANTAGES OF RECONSTRUCTION OF LIVESTOCK COMPLEXES DISCUSSED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 May 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Attention to Farm Reconstruction"]

[Text] Many large livestock complexes and standard barns have been built on our republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the last few years. Emphasis is placed on the sector's industrialization and on the introduction of scientific and technical progress. At the same time, large capital investments are allocated for the reconstruction and overall mechanization of existing old farms. There are also certain changes in this case. Hundreds of cow, ox, hog and calf houses, sheep pens, poultry houses and fodder shops have found a new life. However, there is a lot of work ahead.

The most rapid and thought out reconstruction of old farms is dictated by life itself. After all, the different level of their mechanization and the primitive nature of previous planning hamper the growth of labor productivity of livestock breeders, reduction in production costs and increase in production efficiency. Reconstruction and modern technical equipping open the way for the introduction of advanced techniques of keeping livestock on them. There is also another advantage--reconstruction is cheaper than new construction.

Here is a convincing example. The Krinitsa Sovkhoz in Kopyl'skiy Rayon annually invests one-half of the funds allocated for industrial construction in the reconstruction and expansion of existing farms and in the mechanization of labor intensive processes. Work is done efficiently. Barns are interconnected, which creates conditions for the concentration and better servicing of stock. Delivery departments, fodder shops for the preparation of full-ration mixtures and other auxiliary facilities are also built. After the reconstruction of farms the labor productivity of livestock breeders increased by 35 percent and direct and indirect expenditures per quintal of output were lowered from 25 to 12 man-hours. Where 60 milkmaids worked 32 milkmaids became sufficient. The concentration of livestock and distribution of fresh, flavored fodder to it had a marked effect on the productivity of animals.

Comrade D. M. Masburov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belarussia, candidate-member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the urgency of this problem at a recent republic seminar on agriculture in Minskaya Oblast. He said that, along with new construction, it is necessary to wisely reconstruct existing farms by retooling them on a modern basis and introducing advanced techniques. It follows from this that every rayon and farm should have an efficient farm reconstruction plan. Only in such a case can we expect success.

Party, Soviet and local agricultural bodies must keep the matter of the most rapid transfer of livestock breeding on an industrial basis under unabated control. They are called upon to coordinate the problems of concentration and specialization of livestock breeding sectors and to determine with a scientific substantiation on which farm a new complex should be built and on which farm a firm base should be established for the maximum advance of livestock productivity by means of the reconstruction of old barns. A sound distribution of stocks of building materials, a search for additional sources of replenishing them from local resources and a correct assignment of contractors so that personal responsibility may not be absent and work may be done efficiently at all facilities are also of great importance. It is necessary to support in every possible way the initiative of kolkhos and sovkhos managers, who skillfully organize construction by the economic method, for this purpose outfitting construction brigades with experienced, trained foremen and providing construction projects with the necessary equipment.

Farms in Gorkyaya Rayon are reconstructed precisely in this way. There is no kolkhos or sovkhos where, recently, larger new livestock barns have not appeared and where old barns have not been renovated. The problem is solved in a purposeful way and in each case the reconstruction is combined with the adopted specialization. Local interkolkhos construction organizations and mobile mechanized divisions and the construction subdivisions of the farms themselves actively execute the construction program.

However, the possibilities of farm reconstruction are not fully utilized everywhere. For example, in a number of farms in Grodzenskaya, Krasnyansky, Lyubavskiy and Zhukovskiy rays, the necessary planned cow, ox and horse houses scattered throughout the farms are not being built properly. The primitive feeding and feeding of livestock without shelter in such farms continues to be the only hindrance to the development of dairy and meat sectors and for the great turnover of calves of livestock breeding. Such a situation cannot be tolerated.

Of course, the centralization of the introduction of proper order into them and outfitting of farms, especially with modern, highly productive work and rest for them and their managers is necessary. But only various building materials, all kinds of equipment, tools, and so on, plus plans, which would meet present needs by all means.

During the reconstruction and expansion of farms it is necessary to place emphasis on an overall elaboration of volume-planning solutions. This means that it is necessary to include lacking facilities and the reequipment of buildings for basic and auxiliary purposes in the construction plan. Thought should also be given to improving the organization of labor and wages and to the training of the appropriate cadres of livestock breeders and equipment servicing personnel. All this should be done in an inseparable connection with the prospects for the development of the livestock breeding of kolkhozes, sovkhazes and rayons.

In the current year, as in past years, in the republic plans are made to spend no more than 40 to 45 percent of the capital investments set aside for industrial construction in rural areas on reconstruction. Thus, many dozens of farms will be renovated. It is a matter of honor of rural builders to efficiently utilize these funds and avoid spending them not according to their specific purpose, as it happened here and there.

The problems of technical retooling of livestock breeding on the basis of the reconstruction of existing farms require the close attention of scientific research and planning-technological institutions and of the scientific and technical divisions of oblast executive committees. Their duty is to propose the most efficient variants of farm reconstruction and mechanization and to have a scientifically substantiated approach to this problem. This will make it possible to accelerate the rates of introduction of technical progress into livestock breeding sectors.

BRIEFS

SPRING SOWING--Izhevsk. Udmurtia's farmers have begun a mass sowing of spring crops. The sowing units of all the rayons of the autonomous republic went out to the field. Grain growers will have to place the seeds of spring grain crops on an area of 660,000 hectares in the shortest possible time.

[Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 79 p 1/ 11,439

POTATO PLANTING--Kaluga. Machine operators in Sukhinichskiy Rayon were the first in the oblast to complete the sowing of spring grain crops. Potato planting is also coming to an end. The sowing of grain crops has also received a high rating on most farms in Duminichskiy, Zhukovskiy, Kozel'skiy, Tarusskiy and a number of other rayons. Having completed work in their field, advanced brigades and links help their colleagues who compete with them.

[Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 79 p 1/ 11,439

GRAIN CROPS--Krasnoyarsk. The sowing campaign has arrived in the kray's southern regions. Under the conditions of late spring farms are trying to sow in the shortest possible time. Preference is given to the K-700 tractors equipped with wide-cut units of four grain pressing drills. Each of the operators servicing them sows seeds on an area of up to 100 hectares per day. In all, in the kray more than 2 million hectares will be occupied with grain crops.

AID TO SOWERS--Blagoveshchensk. More than 3,000 envoys from the oblast's cities and settlements have come to the aid of the workers of Amur sovkhoses and kolkhoses during the days of sowing. Many of them have mechanical occupations, which made it possible to organize all field work in two shifts. Despite the complex weather conditions sowing in the interfluvial area of Bureya and Zeya is gaining in scope. [Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 79 p 1/ 11,439

CORN FOR GRAIN--Kirovograd. The last sowing units have left the largest corn field in the oblast on the Kolkhos im. I. Lenin in Dolinskiy Rayon. Seeds were embedded on an area of 1,100 hectares in 32 hours. The collectives of six overall links ensured high rates. In the oblast 130,000 hectares--every 94 out of the 100 assigned for corn for grain--are occupied with this crop. [Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 79 p 1/ 11,439

PEST CONTROL, SMOLENSK--Farmers of Smolenskaya Oblast are waging a battle against pests in the flax fields. Specialized teams and detachments are treating the crops with chemicals. They are being assisted by the pilots of agricultural aviation. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 p 1] 11176

CHUVASH PLANTING FINISHED--Cheboksary--the grain growers of the Chuvash ASSR have completed their planting. Grain crops have been put in on 200,000 hectares. Fields jobs were done well and quickly. About 500 mechanized detachments are now preparing the soil for late crops and planting potatoes. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 p 1] 11176

HARVEST BEGUN--The wheat fields of southern Turkmenistan are a ripe gold. The agrotechnical workers have begun with the test harvesting of winter wheat and barley. The first on the list are the farmers of the most southern rayon of the Kushka area, where cereals flourish on fields without irrigation, and ripen early. It was noted that in this year in the republic there is a yield of not less than 20 quintals per hectare; such a harvest could only be achieved with the help of advanced agricultural technology. Nitrogen fertilizers were spread over the whole area--more than 80,000 hectares--twice. The plants received water according to norms that were calculated with the help of electronics. It is expected that most of the area will produce strong wheat of high baking quality. The technology is concentrated in 80 harvest transport complexes. The time for mowing and threshing is said to have been cut in half. The Turkmenian wheat farmers have committed themselves to harvest more than 160,000 tons of winter wheat--25,000 tons more than last year. [Text] [Tselinograd FREIENSCHAFT in German 18 May 79 p 1] 9124

MELON GROWERS AT WORK--The Turkmenian melon growers have begun spring field work. The farmers of the specialized areas in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast are the first in the republic to plant early-ripening types of melons. The planting machines are equipped for the planting of individual seeds. This year the farmers want to sell Turkmenistan's 150,000 tons of water and sugar melons to the state. In the republic, 200 types of melons, differing in their degree of ripeness and taste qualities, are cultivated. The construction of the Karakum Canal offers new developmental perspectives to this branch, because of the concentration and specialization of production. In recent years along the 1,000-kilometer Aral-Kaspiy river and in the river marshes of the Amudarya, large Shaguzak and Kyzylar-collectives have arisen. They have a yearly harvest of tens of thousands of tons of water and sugar melons. The hectare yields on irrigated land averaged 250 dt in the leading farms of the agricultural-industrial collective, "Yarmaykodaovodkhoprom." [Text] [Tselinograd FREIENSCHAFT in German 6 May 79 p 1] 9124

SOWING CAMPAIGN BEGUN--The sowing campaign is in full swing. On the farms of Tselinogradskaya Oblast the planting of wheat has taken on a mass character. The farmers of the area have pledged to complete the spring planting in the northern rayons by 22-23 May and in the southern ones not later than 25 May. Planting time is a celebration for the farmers who long for spring.

warmth and for his favorite work in the fields. It is also a test of professional ability, of endurance, of skill and of the power of the farmer to master the demands of agricultural technology and the weather conditions. The weather in the first days of the mass planting is excellent, but the meteorologists are predicting rain. Therefore the farmers value every bright day and are hurrying to finish the planting on time. Planting tolerates no procrastination. Planting responds to expert, selfless people. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 19 May 79 p 1] 9124

PLEADING UP GERMINATION--Chimkent. The farmers of the rayons of Keles, Saryagash and Chardara have completed cotton planting. In Kirowskiy Rayon and in the Turkenstan steppe this marks the last mass planting. The seeds of this valuable technical cultivation are now embedded in 109,000 hectares of this area. Bad spring weather hindered the completion of the planting campaign. The seeds are being planted at the same time as mineral fertilizers so that they will germinate faster. In most of the collectives, individual seed planting machines are being used extensively. This will free the cotton farmers from separation work. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 15 May 79 p 1] 9124

WHEAT PLANTING COMPLETED--In accordance with the decisions of the July plenary session (1978) of the CPSU Central Committee, the workers of Kerbulak Rayon in Taldy-Burganskaya Oblast have completed the planting of wheat in the allotted times and on a high agrotechnical level. In 96 hours, 33591 hectares were planted. On an area of 27,838 hectares of fall precipitation, the humidity was discovered in time, and 53,000 hectares of winter planting was then fertilized. The workers of Sovkhoz "Karatschok" received high marks in the socialist competition; they finished the planting of early wheat in 24 working hours. At present, the workers of the district are planting ridges and preparing the ground for the planting of corn. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 26 Apr 79 p 1] 9124

WHEAT PLANTING BEGINS--Taldy-Burgan. Rice planting has begun in this oblast. All the jobs--from plowing to the flooding of the lots--are being carried out--approximately in the order. The early-ripening types which have been introduced are being planted. In order to improve germination, the seeds were treated according to a new process. Seeding series have been introduced into the collective. The rice is planted in large areas after the alfalfa as an early crop. This significantly increases the yield. At the same time, fertilizers are spread out. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 12 May 79 p 1] 9124

WHEAT PRODUCTION--The farmers of Severozakabzhanskaya Oblast want to attain high accomplishments in the present year in wheat production. Success will depend to a great extent upon the organized spring planting. This year 2,000,000 hectares of land are to be planted in the spring in our area. Of this, 1,700,000 hectares are to be planted with wheat. The year's program was set: 100 tons of wheat from every hectare, and not to sell less than 10 million rubles of wheat to the state. At present, planting is going ahead

full stream in the field. "All spring field work must be accomplished in very short periods of time," said Vladimir Simonenko, the deputy director in the Oblast Agriculture Administration. "In the whole area there are 470 seed complexes in operation. Each complex consists of five work groups. Seed complexes have been created for a successful spring planting. In the 4 months of the current year the collectives of the area received an additional 187 tractors, 193 motor vehicles, 991 cultivators, and 526 planting machines. In the Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes 2,500 tractors were certified. All brigade leaders, mechanics, and chief engineers were reschooled in the agricultural experimental station as well as in the technical school for mechanization in the collective. It is on this that we are building in our work to fulfill the planned program. [Text] (Tseltograd FRIENDSCHAFT in German 19 May 79 p. 1) 9124

CORNFIELDS EXTENDED--The Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes of the Sirov and Sary-Agaly Rayons in Chirchenskaya Oblast were the first in South Kazakhstan to finish the planting of corn. Under difficult weather conditions this work was carried out in good time and with excellent quality. The complex troops followed according to the example of the farmers of the Ipatovo Rayon, the good technological preparation and the highly qualified nature of the agrotechnical workers all contributed to this. The fields were sown with high-quality seed. Mineral fertilizers were put into the ground along with the seed. The corn growers of the rayons of Zhetyssai, Pakhtakarskai and others are also successfully overcoming the difficulties caused by the bad weather. In the oblast the area planted in corn amounts this year to 15,000 hectares; this is more than double that of the past year. This report is commented upon by specialists of the Ministry for Agriculture of the Kazakhstan SSR. This year the corn fields of our republic are to be enlarged by 150,000 hectares, and will reach 1.2 million hectares. The workers of our republic want to lay in a record amount of bridge--more than 21 million tons. Almost the whole amount will be corn silage. The collectives of Atyaushinskaya Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Zhambyl'skaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts and others are significantly expanding their corn crops. For the first time the total sown area consists of first- and second-class seeds of various sorts and hybrids. Seed that has raised level of agriculture can be seen as well as the founding of a new district production organization for the industrial production of corn and sorghum. According to the plans adopted, the ground will receive more natural and mineral fertilizers every year. [Text] (Tseltograd FRIENDSCHAFT in German 19 May 79 p. 1) 9125

NEW LANDS PLANTED--The new lands of the northern New Land areas have begun with intensive planting. The use of thousands of machines, joined according to the needs of the farms, is being carried out in larger complexes, sown into the wide fields. Only in 1979 more than 10 million hectares are to be planted with grain. The new lands have been opened up. Of this, 15 million hectares will be sown, mainly in corn and spring types. The growth factors have been carefully prepared for planting in the 15th anniversary year of the new land promotion. All the parties dialog has been completed, and well regarded. The conditions have acquired excellent seed. New cadres of agricultural workers have been trained. The moisture was determined in optimal times just before planting. Forest everywhere anti-erosion

stable clearing machines are being used. In every zone, the seeding norm is being set rationally. Everywhere the seeding times for every field are being approached differently. Some 3.5 million hectares of land are to receive mineral fertilizers. Almost everywhere the work of the aggregates is arranged in two shifts. This makes it possible to get the seed into the ground in short periods of time over the whole area. Among the agrotechnical workers, the competition for the award of the state medal of quality is seen in every field. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 17 May 79 p 1] 912-

WHEAT PLANTING IS STARTING--The sound of motors is roaring across the wide fields. In the Raykoves and Kolkhoves of the oblast the farmers have begun the planting of the most important food crop--wheat. The total wheat seed supply is made up of hard and strong types, first and second class. Before it was put into the planting machines it was put through a heating machine and treated with chemicals. The oblast's grain fields will cover an area of almost 4.5 million hectares. There are 2,000 seed complexes that are all under the management of agronomists. During seeding, only planting machines SSS 9 (with additional diggers) and SSS 2.1 are used. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 17 May 79 p 1] 912-

SEEDS OF THE FUTURE--In this oblast, the grain crops are to be grown on 4.5 million hectares of land. Wheat will take up the largest part. About 14,000 hectares are to be planted with the distributed types, "Odeskaya 4" and "Stolitsnaya 11." Almost all of the summer grain fields were plowed in 1977 with anti-erosion methods. In all the fields, snow build-up was carried out. More seed than in the previous year--90 percent--is of first and second class. The optimum method is used everywhere. Some 740 seed complexes have been set up. The agrotechnicians of the rayons of Aryk-Salyk, Oymyakon, Igarka and others have already planted tens of thousands of hectares with wheat. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German, 17 May 79 p 1] 912-

WORKING GROUPS PLANT--The collective of the Turgayevskaya Oblast, more than 1,000 hectares were soon put into operation in spring planting in over 100 field complexes. In the evaluation of the experiences of the farmers of the Turgayevskaya Oblast, these complexes were also given groups for planting supervision, for fueling and repairing of equipment, and for cultural and social responsibility. The most important summer grain fields, about 2 million hectares, are being planted with wheat of good condition, of the first and second types, "Saratovskaya 29," "Besenchinskaya 86," and "Molotovskaya 24." The work of the groups is so organized that the time from plowing and seeding only amounts to a few days. Most of the machines have electric lighting for round-the-clock work. The course of the spring campaign is being supervised by the oblast and rayon staff for coordination of work. Their representatives are actually on the fields. The agricultural workers are striving to carry out the seeding in 120-140 working hours. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 17 May 79 p 1] 912-

May lies in the fact that cold air masses from the Arctic regions continue to arrive at the territory of Central Asia. The mountain tracts of Pamir standing in their way contribute to the formation of clouds and to the occurrence of rain and hail. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 May 79 p 4/ 11,439]

ORENBURG OBKOM AKTIV MEETING--A meeting of the obkom aktiv was held in Orenburg today. Matters connected with increasing the production of feed crops for animal husbandry and raising their quality are under discussion. A report was delivered by Kovalenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the obkom. The aktiv meeting decided to split up fodder production and fodder preparation into independent branches at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This organizational measure will help to strengthen the fodder base of the oblast's animal husbandry. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1338 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD]

ROMANOV PARTICIPATES IN PARTY AKTIV--A meeting of the party economic aktiv held in the Smolnyy today discussed organizational and political work by party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations toward developing and strengthening the fodder base of Leningradskaya oblast. By 1980, production of all forms of feed for stock farming will have to be increased by a factor of 1.5. Specialized enterprises operating on a financial autonomy footing are being set up here and the material and technical base of the seed-growing sovkhozes is being strengthened. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad obkom, took part in the working session of the aktiv. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD]

SPRING PLANTING, BASHKIRIA--There are 1,400 complexes (work teams) in the fields of the Bashkir ASSR today. Work is going on in two shifts. By 22 May more than 3 million hectares of spring crops had been planted. The pace of spring field work is growing with every hour. Sugar beet and sunflower planting is finishing. Although spring came late this year, the farmers are hopeful. The fields have plenty of moisture and are well tilled. The grain growers of Bashkiria are determined to complete planting in minimum time with excellent quality. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 79 p 1] 11176

SPRING PLANTING, SARATOV--More than 3 million hectares of arable land has been put in spring wheat, barley, oats, and legumes in Saratovskaya Oblast. The early grains have been planted. Working at record speed, the complexes finished the sugar beet and sunflower plantings. Harrowing and chemical treatment of croplands is underway now. About 200,000 hectares of fallow land has been plowed. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 p 1] 11176

NEW PEA VARIETY--Riga--The new "Rota" pea variety planted at Latvian farms is almost one-third richer in protein than its predecessor. The variety was developed by Latvian plant breeders. It is resistant to disease. The ripened peas hold well, even in opened pods, and are not lost during machine harvesting by combine. The yield of the "Rota" is up to 35 quintals per hectare, 7-9 quintals more than the common varieties in the Baltic region and Belorussia. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 p 1] 11176

ORENBURG PLANTING DONE--The grain growers of the Orenburg regions have completed the spring planting on an area of 5.2 million hectares. Mineral fertilizers were applied in the grain fields. Even sprouts have appeared everywhere. The "green harvest" is now beginning in the fields. The farms of Sol'-Iletskiy Rayon were the first to begin laying in feeds. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 p 1] 11176

KALMYK HAY HARVEST--Elista--Shocks of sweet-smelling hay and trenches of fresh haylage have appeared at the farms of Iki-Burul'skiy and Yashkul'skiy rayons, the first in the Kalmyk ASSR to begin harvesting grasses. The mechanized detachments of the ASSR will be harvesting hay from one-third of a million hectares this year. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 p 1] 11176

BRYANSK HAY HARVEST--"Harvest hay as if it were grain" is the slogan of the farmers of the oblast during the hay harvest this year. The Leninets Kolkhoz was one of the first to move its machinery into the fields. It is in Trubchevskiy Rayon. All jobs there are being done by the flow method. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 79 p 1] 11176

SPRING JOBS, TRANSBAIKALIA--Spring field work is at its peak among the grain growers of Chitinskaya Oblast. Rural workers of the oblast met the late spring with a high level of organization and had all technical and human resources completely ready. The necessary implements and tractors were overhauled and prepared ahead of time at all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 79] 11176

CORN PLANTED, KURGAN--Farmers of the oblast finished corn planting one week earlier than usual this year. This time gain is very important in view of the short Siberian summer. This basic feed crop occupies almost one-quarter of a million hectares of spring fields in the oblast. Plans envision supplying about 3.5 million tons of silage for the livestock farms. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 1] 11176

CORN PLANTING, UDMURTIA--Izhevsk--Spring grain crops have been planted on more than 600,000 hectares in Udmurtia this year. Machine operators planted by the cross-sowing method with simultaneous application of mineral fertilizer. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 1] 11176

POSTPLANTING JOBS, BARNAIL--The planting complexes at the farms of Kulundinskiy Rayon have switched to management of the fields now. The entire area planted to sunflower has already received pregermination harrowing. Harrowing has been completed on 18,000 hectares of corn fields. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2] 11176

FIELD MANAGEMENT, ZAPOROZH'YE--The farmers of Pologovskiy Rayon finished interrow tillage of row crops earlier than any others in the oblast. Crop management work has been done on about 34,000 hectares. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2] 11176

PETROPAVLOVSK WHEAT PLANTED--In the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast wheat is being planted according to the Ipatovo method. There are about 500 complexes at work in the fields. Planting is being done with antierosion machines. Mineral fertilizers are being placed in the ground along with the seed. Water was stored in the ground by double piling-up of snow. Almost all of the seed supply is first class. More natural fertilizers were required on the field than last year. Thanks to the introduction of the seed rotation system with short rotation, wheat is planted after the best early crop--corn after grasses--as well as on fallow land. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 17 May 79 p 1] 9124

MOISTURE CONSERVATION BEGUN--The sun has melted the last islands of snow in the fields of Kustanayskaya Oblast. The agrotechnical workers have begun with the moisture storage, for which they use mainly strong performance tractors with BIG-3 harrows. Once over with these machines reliably conserves the moisture in the soil. Everywhere the work is done in two shifts. Moisture storage in the Svokhozes "Pavlov," "Alexandrowsky," "Fyodorowsky," and "23rd CPSU Congress," is proceeding rapidly. In the oblast about 2,000 seeding complexes are in use. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 28 Apr 79 p 1] 9124

EARLY GRAIN CROPS--The agrotechnical workers of the Arkaldinsky Sovkhoz are the first in Semipalatinskaya Oblast to begin with the planting of early grain crops. Because of the cold spring the field work was begun late even in the southernmost farm zones. The agrotechnical workers are maneuvering deftly with the equipment under complicated conditions. In the Sovkhoz grain crops have already been planted over an area of over 3,000 hectares. First-class seed is being planted in the soil. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 28 Apr 79 p 1] 9124

FIELD WORK POSTPONED--The late spring caused a considerable shift in the usual schedule of spring field work in the Uralskaya Oblast. At present every minute is valued like gold by the farmers here. There are more than 200 complex brigades and troops at work, which have been trained according to the Ipatovo method. This year nearly 1.8 million hectares are to be planted with wheat--almost 100,000 hectares more than last year. The farmers of the oblast are determined to carry out planting of early grain crops in shorter time spans and to attain a harvest of 100 million puds of grain in the fourth plan year, which measurably exceeds the national economic plan. [Text] [Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 15 May 79 p 1] 9124

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